"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,076—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†* ASSAM	3080	600	T. F. Creery	9th June.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	900	S. H. Monks	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3080	600	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4129	600	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†* ASSAM	3080	600	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4018	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†* SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

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A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

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28th June. 26th July.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,280	600	1st July 1893.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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MARIA VALERIE	A. Milis	4,290	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,887	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	F. Cosmovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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O. von HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1893.

STEAM.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

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Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the End of June.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 11th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 16th June, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 8th June, 1893. Agents.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
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G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia Metal sounds dead and flat like Lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

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Mocha Sets		75
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Punch Bowls	200 to	270
Liquor Frames	25 to	50
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Coffee Makers with spirit lamp heaters		15
Wine Coolers		55
Egg Frames	20 to	120
Ice Buckets		9
Ice Tongs		4
Ice Bowls		18
Butter Dishes	9 to	30
Claret Jugs	30 to	60
Wine Services	50 to	150
Hand and Table Mirrors	9 to	200
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	14 to	110
Cigar Lighters		9
Fruit Stands	15 to	500
Flower Stands	15 to	65
Sugar Boxes		27
Ice Cream Plates ..... each		5
Ash Trays	2-8 to	6
Napkin Rings	2 to	8
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	20 to	30
Toast Racks	10 to	20
Inkstands	9 to	70
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	Rs.	Rs.
Prize Cups	8 to	100
Candlesticks with glass bell shades, per pair.	12 to	48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	45 to	110
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Christening Mugs	9 to	25
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Tilting Tea Kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters		40
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Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	45 to	95
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Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp Heaters		30
Cake or Bread Trays	25 to	65
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Spoons and Forks, per doz.	14 to	40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box.		200

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th June, 1893, for the RIGHT TO SELL REFRESHMENTS in the REFRESHMENT ROOM, situated in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

2.—Forms of Tender and Conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner. Any further information that may be required can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of Victoria Gardens.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees FIFTY to be paid to the Chief Accountant, which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4.—A further deposit of Rupees FIFTY will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th June, 1893.

NOW READY.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 tons RANGOON TEAK in SQUARED LOGS, 30 feet by 15 by 12 inches, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in direct accordance with the specification and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tender must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timbers," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, be lodged at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, June 8, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 400 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Siamese Hard Wood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire,) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1893.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 479 OF 1892.

NARAYEN DHONDOBA, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SAMUEL ESSAJI, also of Bombay, BENE-ISRAELITE, Inhabitant, residing at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of October, 1892, it was ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff on or before the 11th day of January, 1893, the sum of Rs. 27,083-10-0 for debt and interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 25,062-8-0, part thereof from the 10th day of September, 1892, to payment and the taxed costs Rs. 330-4-0 of the above suit, and such further sum as the Plaintiff may between the date of the said decree and the day of the sale therein after provided for pay to Hajee Elias Ally for Fazandari rent, but in default of the said defendant paying into Court such principal interest and costs aforesaid, then the plaintiff will be entitled to a final decree for sale of the premises in the said Decree mentioned and therein described as follows :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty or Foras Ground, settled under Act VI. of 1851, together with the messuages, tenement or building standing or erected thereon, situate on the Northern side of Sanklia Tank New Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1850 square yards or thereabouts, exclusive of the moiety of the road or passage, nine feet in breadth, on the Eastern side of the said land, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 102, New No. 13807, old survey No. 282, and New Survey No. 1-3542, and bounded on or towards the East by the said passage, on or towards the West by the property of Borah Jewaji Jafferji and others, on or towards the North by the property of Thacker Morarji Gopalji and on or towards the South by the said Sanklia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Defendants and his tenants.

And SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty or Foras ground settled under Act VI of 1851, together with the messuage, tenement or building erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Sanklia Tank New Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2403 square yards or thereabouts, including a moiety of the passage or road nine feet in breadth, on the Western side of the last mentioned land and which said land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102, New No 13807, old survey No. 282, New survey No. 1-3542, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Soondersas Mooljh, on or towards the West by a moiety of the said road or passage hereinabove referred to, on or towards the North by the property of Thacker Kessowji and on or towards the South by the said Sanklia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now and for some times past have been in the occupation of the Defendant and his tenants.

And whereas by a final Decree, dated the 27th day of February, 1893, it was declared that the amount due to the Plaintiff under the aforesaid Decree was Rs. 29,130-4-10 with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 25,062-8-0 from 10th September, 1892, on Rs. 1,244-10-10 from 7th December, 1892, and on Rs. 471-12-0 at six per cent. per annum from 1st February, 1893, until payment and the taxed cost Rs. 321-8-0, and it was ordered, among other things that the said property described in the said Decree be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, and that the nett proceeds of such sale or so much thereof as may be sufficient be applied in payment of the amount due under the said Decree as aforesaid, and it was further ordered that the said Plaintiff be at liberty to bid for and become a purchaser of the said properties, and that in the event of the said Plaintiff becoming such purchaser he be at liberty to set off the purchase money or so much thereof as may be necessary against the amount due to the Plaintiff under the said decree as aforesaid, including the costs of the said final Decree and the costs of the sale.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places under mentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said final Decree for sale put up for sale by Public Auction in two separate lots to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock P.M. respectively on Thursday, the 13th day of July 1893.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

With the assent of Nusserwanji Byramjee Forbes, the transferee of the second mortgagee, the property is sold freed from the incumbrance created under an Indenture of the 9th day of October 1891.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff—Dated this 8th day of June 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS.
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS JANARDHAN AND ARDESHIR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BUTLER'S CELEBRATED
"KEEN" RAZORS.

"Keen as is the Razor's edge in visible cutting
smaller hairs than may be seen."—Shakespear.

These Hollow-ground "Keen" Razors afford luxury in shaving, and this special Brand has now been accepted as the best example of a reliable Razor made of the finest silver steel.

"Keen" Razor No. 0	Rs.	2 8
" " No. 0-5/8	"	3 4
" " No. 1	"	3 0
" " No. 2	"	4 8
" " No. 1 J	"	5 0
" " Pair in an elegant Leather Case Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 13-8.		

The above Razors being finely ground and set, use only the "Keen" Strop Registered. No Hone or Stone is required. Rs. 2-12 and 3-8 each.

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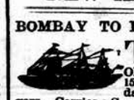

THE S. S. "PORT HUNTER," 4,670 tons, Captain S. MORR, WILL SAIL as above on or about 15th inst. Excellent First-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th June, 1893.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Fort Premises, New Oriental Bank Building, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th of June next, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 28th February last and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th, to WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, 18-3, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

B. PHILLIPS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th June, 1893.

PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Senior Apothecary A. A. de SOUZA, Colaba, are requested to prefer their claims on or before the 8th July 1893.

A. T. H. NEWNHAM, Capt., 5th Bo. L. I.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

JUST UNPACKED,
COCOA WINE.

Most reliable and confidentially recommended for Sleeplessness, and Fatigue of Mind and Body.

Armbrecht's Cocoa Wine .....Rs. 3 8
Lorimer's " " ..... " 2 12

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
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DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

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Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES, MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

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1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
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Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE in Frazils of 7, 14 and 21 lbs. at Re. 1 per lb. This Coffee is imported direct from Aden, selected by our Agent. Several Tradesmen deceive the public by selling Ceylon Coffee by the name of Mocca, but we guarantee our Mocca Coffee as Genuine one. Our daily Ground Mocca Coffee is of the same berries and could be had at Re 1-4 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL our Celestinas are expressly made to our order by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., London, with electro galvanized leather cloth, and no insects can injure them.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—With immediate possession a commodious BUNGALOW, Furnished or Unfurnished, on Nepean Sea Road, for seven months. Apply "BUNGALOW," care of this Paper.

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YELLOW BAR SOAP, best for Toilet, As. 12. Ordinary Yellow Bar Soap, each As. 3. Washing Soda, per lb. As. 2. Per Maund, Rs. 1-12 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a LADY TEACHER, (Native preferred) to teach English, Marathi, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Music, Needle-work and Drawing. Apply stating terms required and with copies of testimonials to Mr. JETHASHANKAR PRABHASHANKAR, Rajkot City.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Several large and comfortable Rooms are now available. Charming weather prevails, and there has been no rain for a week.

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GOOD STABLING for ONE HORSE WANTED in Fort.—Apply "O. B," care of this Office.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-0 and 6-8. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources, to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 15. Half-yearly Rs. 8 ; Quarterly Rs. 4. To be obtained in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Erdington House," Mazagon, near the "Hancock Bridge," very valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture by "Wimbridge," "John Roberts," and others, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (especially built for the Indian climate) beautiful Satsuma, Kuga, Majolica, and Doulton cabinet ornaments, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, first rate oil paints, rich Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. EYRES, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

1 case fancy glassware.

AT 1-30 P. M.

2 Second-hand office palanquin shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay waler mare, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong built victoria with removable coach box.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome and powerful bay waler mare, lately imported by Messrs. Warren and Tulloch, 15 height, 5 years, thoroughly broken in harness, will make a splendid animal for brougham or landau, the property of a gentleman going home.
1 goat and kid.
1 strong bay waler, about 16 hands.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 9, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of barrels, boxes, cordage, felt, leather pieces, yokes, mamootees, steel, iron, leather chippings, &c.

Also one Reechoha tent, one field officer's tent.
4 private B. R. S. P.. 4 enclosure walls.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT THE OLD SECRETARIAT, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Old Secretariat by order of Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadoor—

A large quantity of building materials consisting of rafters, copper, and lead pipes, windows, iron, copper boilers, &c.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following :—

On account and at the risk of Allibhoy Esmaljee, ex Chatfield.

288—28-30—3 cases 500 reams note-paper.

By order of Mr. Geerjasunker Vijesunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramswamy Motamari and Brothers—

1 bale grey shirtings, ex s. s. Clan McGregor.
2 cases handkerchieves, ex Clan Murray.
3 cases prints, ex Clan Macdonald.
3 bales grey mulls ex City of Carthage.
4 bales grey mulls ex City of Carthage.
2 cases white dorias, ex City of Carthage.
4 bales grey shirtings, ex Persia.
2 " dhoties, ex Eden Hall.
10 bales T. red yarn, ex City of Edinburgh.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong and serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light and neat victoria.
1 strong dog-cart.
1 new safety bicycle.
1 lot of English, Italian and Persian fowls and one peacock.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE IN BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Girjashanker Vujeshunker, the mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage dated 30th November 1891, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dossa Kirpal, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved therein, the following immovable property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Elphinstone land estates, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 426 0-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Coorla street, on or towards the east by the Argyle Road, and on or towards the west by land in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises were registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, together with all the chawl, messuage, tenement, and building consisting of seven apartments or compartments which have been built on the said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof, and which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward B No. 4743 and street No. 11824. The abovementioned property is built on a piece of land held under a lease for the term of 30 years, commencing from the 1st of March 1878, at a monthly rent of Rs. 33-14-2 for the first 2½ years and thereafter at a monthly rent of Rs. 38-5-1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 9, 1893.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Meade & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent, per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 ½ p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 ½ p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and purchased.
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	£9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	30,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Gliming Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	800'I	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	00'S	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	00I'I	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Bseul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	800	200	200		120
Cooch City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	265
English Press and Manfg				130	1,350
Fort	400	250			125
French	515	2'500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	all	100	480
Hingol Press Co. Ld	450	500	500	50	475
Khangaum	750	400	all	60	112½
Mahadmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	940	450	460	32½	365
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	95
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Munsar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	695
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	120
Rahapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Samoon	500	500	500	75	480
Shed and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000		25	1,600
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Surat City Press Co., Ld	1,200	250	250	35	200
Vakeel	375	200	all	75	235
		1,000	180	Rs. 100	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unired	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	680	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,005
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,800	780		Rs. 15	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Dawi Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Cowasjee	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40	660
Howard & Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	440 680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,140
Imperial Cotton	990	500	500		410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jeenabhoy Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x d
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x d
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	179
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,620
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 60	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soondersi	750	4,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	487½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venisbunker Lukhmishbunker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		700
Union Mill's Ld	900	1,000	1,000		580

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{	1,000	200	200	10	270
		750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile		5,000	100	100	10	57
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fir Insurance		600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue		500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld		400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	985xd
Deccan Ice Co		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160
Geyer & Co., Ld.		500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		9,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co		1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co		4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kurrachee Landing		600	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co		3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld		1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	95
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Gen'l Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Orient'l Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Philip & Co., Ld		4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fireinsural Flour Mills		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Scandy & Co., Ld		2,500	100	100		10
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co		9,200	25	25		18½ Exd

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-4
Carolas	,,	225
Mexican Dollars	,,	222
Five Franc Pieces Gold	,,	315
Bar Silver	,,	106-4
Gold Leaf	,,	25-12
Bar Gold, English	,,	25-14
Bar Australian	,,	25-12
Bar Bombay	,,	25
Bar Pekin	,,	25-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady entered and the s. s. Safari left the dock yesterday.

HOCKEY.—There will be a game on the Cooperage, this evening at 5-30 p. m.,

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 9th instant.

A WANDERING LEPER.—Babajee Sakaram, a Hindu leper, aged forty years, was found begging on the south side of the Common Jail, on Wednesday last. He was conveyed in a muuicipal cart to the Matoonga Asylum.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Rajunna Latchayali, aged sixty years, residing at Cammatteepura 5th Lane, was, on Wednesday last, removed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from a fracture of his left leg, caused by his having accidentally fallen from a scaffolding, a height of about twenty feet.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening :—

Quick March.....Pro Patria et Gloria.....G. A. Cappel.
Overture .....The Caliph of Bagdad.....Boieldieu.
Gavotte .....La Reine.....Claude Melville.
Valse.....Innamorata.....Florence Fare.
Selection .....Reminiscences of Sullivan.W Winterbottom.
Polka.....Chappies.....Florence Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Rand of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture.....Maritana.....Wallace.
Selection.....Boccaccio .....Suppe.
Valse .....Daheim .....Gung'l.
Barcarole .....Fischerleid .....Lange.
Finale .....Ariele .....Bach.
Lancers .....Haidon Hall.....Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at Sonapur Burning-ground, touching the death of Natheebai, aged twenty-two years, the wife of Goverdhandas Thakersey, a servant to one Premji Umeji, residing at New Hunooman Lane. On Thursday evening, the deceased lighted a cotton wick to make a fire in the fire-place, when her clothes accidentally came in contact with the flame, which set fire to them. Water was immediately poured over the body, and the flames were extinguished, but not before the whole body was greatly burnt. She was medically treated but never rallied, and died at 5-30 a.m., yesterday. The jury returned the verdict of accidental death by burns.

THEFT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Early yesterday morning, whilst a policeman was on duty, at Hornby Row, he saw Kumroodin Alibux passing along the road, with a bundle of clothes under his arm. The sepoy saw something suspicious in Kumroodin, and stopped him, and asked him as to the contents of the bundle. The accused replied that the bundle contained some clothing, but as he could not satisfactorily account as to how he came by it he was arrested by the policeman, who, on enquiry, found that the clothing belonged to the Willard Opera Company. The accused was taken to Mr. Willard, who identified the clothing as belonging to him. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Cooper.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Abdoola Nabibux, Mahomed Alladeen, and Gaboo Nabibux, natives of Punjab, and at present residing in Bombay, were, on Wednesday morning, arrested by Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Khan Bahadoor, the Superintendent of the detective police, in connection with the several thefts and burglaries committed at Khetwady and Kandawady, and the police have every reason to believe that these three form part of a gang who have committed several thefts in the localities named above. The three accused were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, by Sirdar Mir Abdoolali, assisted by Superintendent McDermott, on a charge of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property, when the police applied for a remand to enable them to recover the property, and to arrest those associated with the accused in other cases. The Magistrate granted the application.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—A new cattle ward has been built in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, near Government House, Parel, from a handsome donation given by Bai Dinbai Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit. It is different in its construction from other wards in the hospital, and is considered by veterinary surgeons as the best cattle ward in the whole of India, since ample provision has been made to admit much light and air in the ward for the comfort of animal patients. It was designed by and erected under the supervision of Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, honorary architect to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, President, and the members of the executive committee of the Society will visit the hospital to-day, at 5-30 p. m., to inspect the new ward. Friends and supporters of the Society have also been invited to see the ward and to meet the president on the occasion.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The College will reopen on the 19th June when students will be admitted. Each candidate will be required to produce the following certificates :—(a) Of age (no applicant under sixteen years of age can be admitted as a student). (b) Of having (if under eighteen years of age) permission from his parents, or guardians, to enter as a student. (c) Of physical and moral fitness. (d) Of having studied up to the Sixth English Standard. The Matriculation Certificate, or the School Final Examination Certificate of any University shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of general education; for other candidates an examination for entrance will be conducted by the officers of the College. Free studentships will be granted to deserving and promising young men. Scholarships of Rs. 5 per mensem are available after competition; and a student may obtain both a free studentship and a scholarship.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hurst charged two Native Christians, named Francis Antone and Boodi Samdar, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Lawrence Bastiao, an old Native Christian, residing at Dadar, with a stick on the 14th ultimo. Mr. Velinker appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Pradhan defended the two accused. It appears from the evidence produced before the Court, that the assault committed on the complainant by the accused persons was the outcome of some ill-feeling existing between the complainant and the second accused. On the 14th ultimo at noon the accused called the complainant from his house on the pretence of breaking some cocoanuts. When the complainant came out of his house the accused took him to a place in a lane, called Hussali Tank, at Dadar, and there without any provocation the accused belaboured the complainant with a stick inflicting a large wound on his head, and assaulted him brutally with his fists knocking the complainant down on the ground and fracturing a rib of his left side. Not satisfied with this, the accused continued giving blows to the complainant on his left side, until the first accused Francis, who is a nephew of the complainant, came out and separated them. On the alarm being raised by some of the neighbours, the police ran to the spot, and took both the accused into custody, while the complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The first accused, in his defence, said, seeing his uncle down on the ground he went and picked him up, when a Native Christian, named Lawrence Akernit, came there, and took them away. The second accused urged that he had been drinking with his friends on that day, and while they came out of the shop, he met the complainant, who caught hold of his hand. The accused then gave a push to the complainant, who fell down on the ground, and the accused fell over him. He afterwards went home. He denied having struck the complainant with a stick, or having assaulted him in any other manner. The Magistrate, after recording all the evidence and hearing the arguments of the pleaders on both sides, discharged the first accused, and sentenced the second accused to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 6th June were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 15 feet 9 inches against 11 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Preparations for ensuing kharif crops in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 6 inches against 7 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops mostly removed. Cotton crop thriving. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif oparations general. Rain in two talukas 10 and 21 cents. respectively. Locusts passed over Tando Alahyar : did no damage. Cattle in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts appeared round Kashmor flying west; damaged Kabbar berries along Punjab border. Kharif sowing commenced at Thul.

Thar and Parkar.—Early adavah crops are being harvested.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 3rd June 1893.—Lands are being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain throughout the district; maximum during week 4 inches 6 cents at Dohad, minimum 4 cents at Halol. Sowing of maize commenced in Dohad Taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 3rd June 1893).—Rain for week, at Anand, 31 cents, minimum at Nadiad 11 cents, average for the district 8 cents. Manuring of land progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 35 cents in Vagra, minimum 4 cents in Amod. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy, except in some villages of the Vagra Taluka.

Surat.—Rain for week, at Jalalpur 2 cents; none in other Talukas. Preparations of lands in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, at Dhulia 14 cents, average in the district 2 inches 6 cents. Preparations for the season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(Except Yeola Taluka).—Rain for week, in Nasik 1·48, Igatpuri 5·17, Niphad 2·01, Chandor 3·65, Malegaon 3·56, Nandgaon 1·34, Baglan 2·98, and Kalvan 5·21 inches; in other talukas maximum at Sinnar 56 cents, minimum at Dindori 30 cents. Lands are being prepared for cropping. Sowing of cotton in progress in Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Burning of rab continues in Peint Taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair in all the other talukas except in Peint, where cattle are somewhat weak for want of good water and fodder.

Colaba.—(Bombay).—Rain on 31st : total of the week 0·03 inch, total to date 6·47 inches, being 4·15 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool from 31st to 4th and 'nil' on 5th and 6th. Vapour in air excessive on 31st, normal from 1st to 3rd and on 5th and 6th, and defective on 4th. Wind normal from 31st to 3rd. Abnormal wind northerly from 4th to 6th. Lightning on 4th : thunder and lightning on 6th.

Thana.—Rain for week, at Sadar Station 50 cents, rain at Dahanu, Mahim, Bassein, Shahapur, Bhiwndi and Kalyan talukas, maximum at Shahapur 4 inches 14 cents, minimum at Dahanu 28 cents. Preparations for this season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain general; maximum 4 inches 94 cents at Mangaon, minimum 62 cents at Alibag. Sowing in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 15 inches 80 cents at Guhagar, minimum 17 cents at Ratnagiri. Sowing operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week, total of the district 6 inches 72 cents. Rain throughout the district, except at Petha Mulshi, maximum 1 inch 61 cents at Bhindhadi and minimum 2 cents at Purandhar. Lands are being prepared for cultivation throughout the district. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 6 inches 1 cent at Shrigonda, minimum 1 inch 43 cents at Akola. Thrashing of crops completed. Ploughing general. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in Nagar, and cheaper in Rahuri talukas.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 3rd June 1893).—Rain for week, in Sholapur 2·99, Barsi ·97, Madha 2·65, Karmala 4·27, Pandharpur 1·49, Sangola 1·83 and Malsiras 2·31 inches. Lands are being prepared for kharif crops. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Sholapur.

Satara.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Patna 4 inches 58 cents, minimum at Tasgaon 34 cents. Preparations of lands still continue. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in some talukas. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy. Rain at Balkot 1 inch 59 cents, Muddebihal 1 inch 4 cents; in other talukas 81 to 16 cents. Lands are being prepared for cultivation. Sowing operations commenced in three talukas. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 12 cents; total during week 9 inches 50 cents; over 4 inches at Changod, nearly 3 inches at Khanapur, slight elsewhere. Sowing operations continue.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Navalgund and Mundargi varying from 3 inches 30 cents in Nargund to 5 cents in Karajgi. Sowing of rice in progress. Lands are being prepared for sowing other crops. Agricural stock good.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout the district. Young rice plants thriving on coast. Sowing continues. Garden crops and sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock and fodder fair.

Rajkot.—Lands are being prepared for monsoon. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Ploughing and manuring operations in progress. Condition of agricultural stocks. Agri cultural stock and standing crops fair.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 33 cents. Agri cultural stock and standing crops fair.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

Arden, E. Miss
Aslet. W C. Capt
Ainsworth, T, Corporal
Alima, Ayah
Barclay, M. Mrs
Bulkley, H T
Baker, Mr
Bramer, Dr
Barrow, W F
Binavach, S, Mrs
Binavach Goosal
Baumeyer, Franz Dr
Bayley, Cyril
Bellett, George
Bowich, Mr
Binder, C
Church, W T
Corke, Alfred Cole
Clarke, L H
Coles, M, Mrs
Copland, C
Cantanin, R, Mrs
Coyne, J S
Chard, E J
Cabral, C J
Cabral, F L
D'Souza, F
Dayjee Bhavan
Durand, D, Mrs
Duffy, A C
Dontre, R. Mrs
Dalton, R J
D'Cruz, W
Ettenbead, A L
Elger, L B
English, J
Faulkner, W A
Freerer, Mrs
Ferozshaw Nowroji Limboowala
Fairbank, W
Ford, Mrs
Forrester, F
Fergus, C
Ganga Deen
Graham, J C, Mrs
Griffin, Mrs
Grant, Percey
Hill, Thos
Harwood, F E
Huzurut Syed Akbar
Hare, A P
Hughes, T W
Hervey, K T C
Hammond, E, Mrs
Hardt, Hermann
Helm, E
Hucker, Geo
Harris, H T
Hurne, J
Hiraji Nanabhai Spencer
Issac, E
Jones, W M
Joyce, M, Miss
Kani, E
Konig, Dr
Lugard, Mrs
Lisely, L S
Letillier, J, Dr
Lowth, C
Maidment, G
Marinburk, J
Massy, Capt
Maconachie, A F
Marcien, C
Munshi Maharaja Lall
Nelson, F
Norton, C T
Nusserwanji Dorabji
Newhome, A
Oakley, Geo
O'Brien, A
O'Sullivan, Mrs
Otto, Mrs
O'Bryen, Capt
Owen, C
Pritchard, Finlay
Plowden, Geo, Col
Pierre, G, Madame
Princess, Coll
Pugh, T
Parker, A, Lieut
Quinn, Tho
Resmshega, S
Roxburgh, J
Ramsay, H, Capt
Rebeiro, C A
Reid, D N
Rogaby, Sed
Ralston, C, Mrs
Roberts, Miss
Robinson, F G
Salem Narsinga Row
Stoddard, J L
Snesey, T
Schneider, F
Shepherd, Mrs
Salberg, P C
Slitter, J L
Spangher, E
Smith, D M
Sandford, J R
Tierney, Mrs
Tomass, Marchetto
Trethowan, Wm
Thimm, M
Taylor, C A, Miss
Wilhelm, A, Miss
Walker, H R de
Waller, Mrs
Warwick and Co
Williamson, S
Welter, R, Dr
Watkins, Mrs
Ziegler, A

MR. GLADSTONE has made more than one concession to Sir Henry James, and went as far as his followers liked to see him go in consenting to the insertion of a fresh declaration of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. We are glad to notice that at the same the Prime Minister declared his intention to resist the threatened further amendments by which the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be unnecessarily reiterated at every point of the Bill. The spirited discussion clearly revealed the tone and temper of the various sections of the House. Sir Henry James represented the more reasonable demands of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour the cynical and contemptuous attitude of a politician who wants to destroy the Bill under the plea of amending it, and Mr. Chamberlain the determination of a bitter antagonist of the Irish representatives to insert into the Bill, under the name of safeguards, a series of insults to the Irish people. Resistance to these tactics is all the easier now that Mr. Gladstone has accepted the amendment of Sir Henry James.

Holloway's Pills.—Weary of life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, overindulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

IRREGULAR SUPPLY OF WATER.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* states :—Of far more vital importance is the question of the intermittent and the irregular supply of water prevalent during the last two months and upwards. A small committee is demanded to investigate into the "real truth" of the story as told by the Municipal officials. No two opinions, we presume, will be found on this question. The people have been sick unto death to hear of the stock plea of want of pressure paraded every time that there is a short and fitful supply, specially during the hot months. The popular suspicion is that the scarcity is artificial and created with the set purpose of getting or coercing the Corporation into sanctioning that pet, but thoughtless, scheme of the redoubtable Mr. Tomlinson as to new steel mains costing 17 lakhs. The matter has for the present been hung up as the Commissioner found the majority of the Committee, appointed months ago to report on it, are dead opposed to the scheme which could stand over for the next twenty years. An independent Committee, having access to all the papers and correspondence of the water department, could alone probe the truth to the bottom regarding the short and fitful supply of water in April and May last. At present the rate-payers are simply hoodwinked by all sorts of specious reasons which are no reasons at all.

FEMALE EDUCATION AND SOCIAL PROGRESS AT POONA.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—It is a pleasure to note the good work Mrs. Kirkham and her associates are doing in the direction of female education and social progress at Poona. The fifth annual report of the Poona Branch of Miss Manning's National Indian Association gives ample proofs of the activity of a band of English gentlewomen in the cause of educating their less fortunate sisters in the native community. But with the best of their exertions they can achieve but little in the shape of practical results when the natives themselves do not bestir themselves towards providing facilities in the education of their wives and sisters. The society has during the year continued to take a keen interest in the City Girls' Schools with the approval of the Municipal School Board of Poona. Visits have been paid by the members of the Committee to the schools from time to time for the purpose of praising good work and critiicising the indifferent. But disappointment is expressed that the majority of the pupils leave school before they reach the Fourth Standard. While the Poona natives are flocking the colleges they take care to leave their better-halves in ignorance and superstition. The English ladies are doing their very best to improve the social condition of their Brahmin sisters, and it now remains for the educated Brahmins of Poona to do their part by lending them active co-operation in this disinterested and useful work.

ALLEGED INSECURITY IN BOMBAY.

The *Gujerati* writes :—The number of petty and daring thefts in this city has increased to such an alarming extent that there is at present a sense of insecurity in the native population. Cases of housebreaking and homicide and murder also show a similarly disquieting increase. An attempt has been made to explain the phonomenal activity of the criminal classes by attributing it to the waifs and strays in the city that are left unprovided for. We do not care to examine how far this contention is sound. Because it is absurd to say that no such were to be found in Bombay in past years or that they have received any large addition to their number from the moffussil. No famine or scarcity of food could have driven them to this city, because as yet no complaint has been raised on that score. We are, therefore, warranted in assuming that the composition of the population has not materially changed. What is then the explanation of the growth of crime in Bombay ? The popular view is that the present distribution of the police is faulty and the force is not as vigilantly looked after as in the times of Mr. Forjett and Sir Frank Souter. The names of these Police Commissioners inspired terror in the hearts of the criminals and their personal supervision maintained proper discipline in the force. According to report, Golden Gangs have stationed themselves in well-known places, and a good deal of surprise is being expressed why the police cannot get at them. Many more serious things are being said against them, and whether true or false, they are decidedly detrimental to their prestige and efficiency.

THE HONOURS GAZETTE.

Says the *Rast Goftar* : The Honours Gazette will, as usual, bring joy and gladness to a few hearts, and bitterness and disappointment to many. The Birthday Honours have been bestowed this year with a sparing hand, and if a choice were to be made, it is better to be too sparing than to be too lavish in giving them away. Distinctions, if they are at all to be regarded as such, must not be cheapened and depreciated by an indiscriminately generous distribution. It is our common experience that the bestowal of titles has never been lavish. But it cannot be stated with equal confidence that the Government have always been discriminate and discerning in decorating people. Merit, pure merit alone and nothing else, is not what is the moving principle in the bestowal of titles; and if personages presiding at the Fountain of Honour are, in some cases, influenced by considerations which have very little to do with merit, it must not be forgotten that even Governments are human. Very few natives, and none on this side of India, have been the recipients of the higher Birthday Honours. Among the C. S. I.'s the name of particular interest to us in Bombay is that of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood. The news will be received with satisfaction by all classes of the community in Bombay to whom Mr. Birdwood has endeared himself by his genial nature and his liberal sympathies. We suppose the Order of the Indian Empire had been originally instituted for the special behoof of natives. But among the recipients of this title there are far more Europeans than natives, and they are all officials. In fact, all these honours are mostly distributed among officials, which might lead to the inference that either there are no paths to fame and distinctiou for private individuals, or that very few of them succeed in rising to such renown as might render them deserving of distinction. Mr. Jeevanji Jamshedji Modi becomes a Shamsul-Ulama. His desire of putting himself in evidence before the public is commendable, and his harangues upon a variety of subjects from a variety of platforms speak at once to his energy and his talents. The title of Shamsul-Ulama is not to be grudged to one who, we suppose, is learned in Oriental lore, and who with the honourable profession of a Parsi priest of the old type combines in himself the accomplishments of modern English education and the public spirit of a useful citizen. Mr. Virprasad Tapiprasad has been raised from a Rao Saheb to a Rao Bahadur. He is said to be an able and zealous officer and has a way of winning the favour of his superiors, to which virtue he mainly owes his rise. The Rao Saheb, turned Rao Bahadoor, is to be congratulated.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says :—We are glad to see that the Birthday Honours Gazette opens with the name of our late Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, who—and who alone—becomes Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. The C. S. I. of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood is eminently pleasing. The Kathiawar Native State system may well consider itself honoured by Vazir Bahudin Sahib of Junagadh becoming a C. I. E. The Zend Avesta Scholarship of rising importance is fairly recognised by Mr. Jeewanji Jamshedji Mody, B.A., being created a Shams-ul-Ulma. Surat must be satisfied, although actually it is left out, that one of its old residents connected with the executive administration of the Bombay Municipality—Mr. Virprasad Tapiprasad—becomes a Rao Bahadoor. An interesting feature of the present list is the introduction of some new titles such as Kumar and Tilkait. The benighted Presidency may congratulate itself that it is abundantly recognised this time.

The *Native Opinion* writes :—The Birthday Honours list has just been published. One of its peculiar features is that the official

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

Page.
1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM OMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4-5 THE WEEK.
7 SPORTING NEWS: The Southern Maratha Races—Bombay Rifle Club—The Simla Races.
8 MILITARY NEWS—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
9-10 The Birthday Honours—The Legs of Sister Ursula: by Rudyard Kipling—Blindness and Small-pox.
11-12 Reviews—Alleged Abduction of a European Girl—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
13 Municipal Standing Committee—FRONTIER NEWS.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Birthday Honours—The Home Charges.
15 LEADING ARTICLE: The Deccan Agrarian Legislation.
16-17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Mediterranean Route to India—A New Home for Anglo-Indians.
17 Bombay Port Trust.
18-19 Are Officials Eligible for Elections?—The University and the Enlarged Legislative Council—Indian Crop Reports
20 The Official Prospect of the Monsoon—The Cyclone in the Bay.
21 The Madras Electric Tramway Company—His Honour Speaks—The Trade of Calcutta.
22-23 BENGAL—MADRAS—BURMA—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDE AND PUNJAB.
23-24 ARMY ORDERS: Bombay Army Orders—General Order by H. E. Commander-in-Chief in India—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazettes.
25 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—Railway Returns.
26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

THE regular S.-W. Monsoon has not set in yet, and no further rain to speak of has followed the fall mentioned in our last report. Business has latterly been enlivened by a smart advance in the rates of Exchange in a somewhat excited market. Some facts favourable to the rehabilitation of the Rupee being stated to have leaked out from the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee; and this evening's quotations are higher by 9-32 to 5-16d., than those at which we closed last Thursday evening. A much improved demand for Cotton, mainly from the Mills, on last mail-day, has not been since sustained; but the market has remained firm in tone at almost daily advancing rates. Both Wheat and Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent for export, and prices in both markets have partially advanced somewhat. Money is easier; and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates to-day by one per cent. Silver Securities, under the same influence as Exchange, have advanced in value, and Four per cent. Government Paper is 1 9-16 higher than it ruled a week ago. Freights have been dull and declining, and closed quiet with quotations nominal. The renewed improvement in Manchester has stopped the downward tendency of Imports here, and in some cases rather higher prices are asked for staple goods.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, disclosed a further material falling off in the demand for Money for purposes of trade, as, indeed, might be looked for after the late premonitory symptoms of the setting in of the rains. The actual increase in the Bank's Cash Balance by some 8¼ lakhs during the week—making it stand at nearly 145 lakhs—against an addition of 29¼ lakhs shown by the previous Return, did not, of itself, adequately mark the contraction of demand; but from the figures given in the Statement it appeared that Private Deposits had increased in the period under review by nearly 16 lakhs, while a large decrease in Bills Discounted had again taken place, and Loans had also somewhat diminished, the total reduction in trade requirements having been 37 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 8½ lakhs, in the week preceding. This large gain in the Cash Balance was, however, partly neutralized by withdrawals of Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and partly absorbed by an increase of 12¼ lakhs in the Bank's holdings of Government Securities. In view of the increasing ease in the market, the directors of the Bank of Bombay have this afternoon reduced these rates by one per cent., and the minimum now stands at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling last Friday morning, at 1s. 2 5-8d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and a moderate amount of the former medium of remittance was taken, and, later on in the day, we heard of Demand having been done, for the mail, at 1s. 2 21-32d.; and for three months' sight Credits a considerable amount of Bills were placed at 1s. 2 27-32d. for the mail; 1s. 2 13-16d. for all June; and 1s. 2 25-32d. for July delivery; and also some for later on at 1s. 2¾d. On Saturday the market was firm again, at 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and remained thereat all day, without enquiry for remittance in any position. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 13-16d. for June-July delivery; 1s. 2 25-32d. for August; and 1s. 2¾ later; but there was very little business passing. The feeling was steady on opening on Monday morning, at 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with only a moderate businesss reported; and for three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 13-16d. for June-July delivery, with a like result, the business passing both ways having been very limited. On Tuesday the market opened with a firm feeling, at 1s. 2¾d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand without any enquiry for remittance, and, before long, the rate became 1-32d. higher, a fair amount being taken at the advance. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s 2 13-16d. to the 15th July and 1s. 2 25-32d. thereafter, at which a little was done, and the rate then became 1s. 2 27-32d. Yesterday the market was somewhat excited, Bank remittance opening 1s. 2 11-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, and gradually advancing to 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2 25-32d., respectively; and in Credits, business was reported to a fair extent at rates ranging from 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 2 31-32d. for three months' sight Bills for June delivery; and the market closed firm. This morning the market opened in a somewhat excited and unsettled state both here and in Calcutta, opening rates here having been 1s. 2 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 29-32d. for Demand; and 1s. 3 1-16 to 1s. 3 1/32d. for three months' sight Credits, and after a little had been taken at the latter, the rate rose to 1s. 3 3-32d., then to 1s. 3 1-8d., at which the supply stopped, Telegraphic having meantime been placed at 1s. 2 15-16d. for September transfer. At that point Gold speculators came in and rushed the market, taking all they could get at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand for July delivery, which caused the rate to recede 1-32d. again, and the market closed quieter, as follows, our quotations being ready and forward:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 29-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 7/8d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 3d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 3-32d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 3-32 and 1/8d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 3 1-8 to 5-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d.
Francs	3 do.	159
Do.	6 do.	160

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 31st May, 1893	58,29,000
Add—Silver received during the week	20,24,000
	78,53,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	17,01,000
	61,52,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	39,95,000
	1,01,47,000
Last Week	92,25,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm and advancing on last mail-day, and a rise of 3-8 to 7-16 per cent. on the previous evening's quotations was established in the price of Fours, 105 for Money and 105⅛ for Account having been attained in the afternoon; but closing quotations were 1-16 per cent. higher at 104¼ and 104 3-16, respectively. 4½ per Cents were still nominally quoted at par. On Saturday rates receded to the extent of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. from the previous evening's quotations for Fours; but the feeling became firm at the decline, and some recovery took place, rates closing at 104¼ both for Money and Account. On Monday the market was firm in tone at some advance on Saturday's closing rates for Fours, at 105¼ for Money, and 105 3/16 for Account, but eventually rates receded again to 105 1/8 and 105 1/16 in the two positions, respectively, at which the market left off. The feeling was firm on Tuesday at somewhat enhanced rates, 105⅜ having been attained by Fours for Money and 105¼ for Account by the afternoon; and at closing a further advance of 1/16 per cent. had been established. Yesterday the market advanced considerably, Fours having been quoted at 105 15/16 for cash, and 105⅝ for the next settlement. Early in the day, but before the close a further rise took place, and the price for Money left off at 106 5-16. To-day the market has been firm, and closing rates for Fours are 106⅜ for Money, and 106½ for Account; with par still quoted nominally for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 117¼. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. up at 104.

SHARES.—On one or two days during the past week there was more activity in this market, and prices of Cotton Mill Scrip showed some movement, though almost as often in buyers' as in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Sholapore Mill shares; of Rs. 15 in Bombay United; of Rs. 10 each in Indian Manufacturing, Khatao Mucconji, and Luckmidas; of Rs. 7½ in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, and Framji Petit. On the other hand, Oriental have declined Rs. 15; Soonderdas, Rs. 25; Manockji Petit and Son, Rs. 10 each; James Greaves, and Mazagon, Rs. 5; and Leopold Rs. 1. In Press Shares, Hingoli have advanced Rs. 12½; Volkarts, Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 10; Phillips and Co., Rs. 8; Badham, Pile and Co., Rs. 4; and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 12½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS. Owing to the advancing tendency of prices at Manchester, dealers here have no longer shown their previous anxiety to make clearances of staple *Grey Goods*, and gave no signs of weakness or of a desire to meet buyers' views; indeed, in some cases they have begun to ask for an advance in prices. Up-country buyers, however, are still providing only for their current wants. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red* Goods there is no change. In *Locally made* Goods there is very little doing, and prices are the same as before. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the bazaar during the week are estimated at 4,000 packages; and of *Local* Goods about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done during the week in Imported Twist, on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market. Sales of *Bombay Spinning* in China for the fortnight ending on Monday were 7,000 bales. Things here have improved a good deal, owing to the rise in Cotton, spinners having demanded and obtained an advance of 1-8 anna per lb. in price; but this rise is confined to the Indian makes, China buyers not having come out at the rates demanded and want previous week's rates. The sales during the week are estimated at about 4,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 4 5/8	per lb.	
" ...	... " 8s	" "	4⅜	" 4⅝	"	
" ...	... " 10s	" "	5	" 5⅛	"	
" ...	... " 12s	" "	5 1/8	" 5⅜	"	
" ...	... " 16s	" "	5⅜	" 5 7/8	"	
" ...	... " 20s	" "	6 1-16	" 6¼	"	
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6¼	" 6⅜	"	
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7¼	" 7¼	"	
" ...	... " 40s	" "	8¼	" 8¼	"	

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper* during the week, and prices are 8 annas per cwt, lower. For *Yellow Metal* the market also has been quiet at a decline of 4 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been in moderate request, and is steady and unchanged in value.

COAL.—The tendency in this market during the week has been in buyer's favour: and the rise in Exchange has brought about a drop of 8 annas per ton in the rate for Powell's Duffryn. Sales of some 4,000 tons of Albion Merthyr, and 4,000 tons of Hastings Hartley per "Landsdowne Tower" (s) and "Aldworth" (s) in harbour, have transpired at Rs. 14 per ton. The market closes dull and declining. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 14 per ton.
West do.	" 15¼ "
Australian	" 13¼ "
Cardiff	" 14¼ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A rather active demand for this staple more particularly from local spinners, set in on last mail-day, and a considerable business was done at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Enquiry fell off on the following day, and transactions in both directions have since been upon only a small or moderate scale in both directions; but the feeling has been generally firm, and except on one day when prices receded slightly, there has been a daily advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per candy, all round. The week's purchases for export sum up about 5,500 bales, consisting of Dhollera and Bhownugger, Broach, Dharwar, Compta Ginned, and Westerns; while the Mills have taken about 7,000 bales of Oomras, Dhollera, and Bhownugger, Compta Ginned, and Dharwar. This evening the market closed firm, with prices Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per candy higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 57,000 bales, compared with 85,500 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 71,500 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in receipts of new Cotton this season as against last is now 21,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Fine	Rs. 226—4 11-32d.	
Do. Good	" 214—4 3-32d.	
Bengal Fine	" 206—3 15-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 196—3¼d.	
Do. Good	" 185—3 9-16d.	
Dhollera Fine	" 211—4 1-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 201—3 27-32d.	
Do. Good	" 196—3¼d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good,	" 196—3¼d.	
Oomra "	" 207—3 31-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	" 207—3 31-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 185—3¼d.	
S G Dharwar Good	" 207—3 31-32d.	
Westerns "	" 189—3¼d.	

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	229,500	316,000
Berar	241,500	316,500
Barsi and Nugger	76,000	126,500
Bengals	189,500	129,500
Hingunghat	7,506	2,000
Persian and Sind	38,500	23,000
Dhollera	394,500	278,500
Broach	185,000	206,500
Compta and Dharwar	79,000	23,500
Westerns and Madras	5,500	3,000
	1,446,500	1,425,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	57,363	70,627	61,389
From 1st Jan. to 7th June	1,312,000	1,395,573	1,583,227
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	31,811	78,232	38,959
From 1st Jan. to 7th June	628,278	754,391	874,340
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,720	1,118	6,386
From 1st Jan. to 7th June	104,144	101,507	65,096

WHEAT has been in moderate request by shippers throughout the week, in a steady market, and in two days there was a slight partial advance in prices, making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-7-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-6-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-8-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-5-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 5-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-3-6	"
Hard Red	" 4-9-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export during the week, the market which was steady for some days, having latterly become firm. *Linseed* has advanced in value 3 annas per cwt., while *Rapeseed* has declined slightly, other descriptions being unchanged in value. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-10-0	to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-2-0	" " 7- 3-0 "
" Cawnpore.	" 6-12-0	" " 7- 1-0 "
" Red "	" 6- 3-0	" " 6- 5-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 44-0-0	" " 45-0-0 per candy
" Mixed	" 40-0-0	" " 41-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	264,317	468,959	739,187
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th June	4,370,300	6,819,600	8,120,010
Linseed for the week	138,172	88,317	130,066
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th June	3,301,130	3,042,842	3,602,983
Rapeseed for the week	129,590	69,137	24,846
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th June	3,434,908	964,980	1,019,531
Gingelyseed for the week	4,233	6,428	4,516
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th June	936,800	835,564	945,498

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	139,664	558,817	886,940
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th June	2,932,420	6,156,067	6,168,714
Linseed for the week	184,279	201,726	162,183
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th June	2,777,306	2,604,989	2,716,370
Rapeseed for the week	161,336	50,812	60,577
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th June	2,644,802	701,692	817,873
Gingellyseed for the week.	2,001	15,895	61,875
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th June	1,052,918	885,518	964,338

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUNK—June 8, at Victoria Road, Byculla, Bombay, after a long and painful illness, Ada Lucy, the only daughter of Henry and Lucy Dunk, aged 19 years and 11 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUNT—May 31, at "The Laurels," Ootacamund, the wife of James Hunt, of "Iggiore," Hassan, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MARRIOTT—June 4, at Mussoorie, May, daughter of Charles and Louise Marriott, aged 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893.

UNDOUBTEDLY there have been vague and conflicting rumours, not in London only but in Bombay and Calcutta as well, respecting the supposed recommendations embodied in the Report of the Herschell Committee. But most people will be inclined to place the dubious statement of the *Standard* in the same category. Everyone knows that Sir John Lubbock's proposal to impose a ten per cent. seignorage on the coinage of silver in the Indian Mints has been considered by the Committee, and that superficially it has a great deal to recommend it. It is a mild measure, a palliative, and is not open to the suspicion of being revolutionary, or even sensational. It is not a drastic remedy going to the root of the evil, and it might, and possibly would, raise exchange to one and fourpence, or even one and fivepence—for the time being. All that and a good deal more with which we need not now concern ourselves is to be said in favour of the proposal to raise the seignorage, which is now two per cent., to ten per cent. And it is obvious that the corollary of a heavy mint seignorage is a proportionate import duty on silver imported into India. Nothing is so easy as to come to the conclusion that this has been the solution actually recommended by the Herschell Committee. It has held the field in the bazaars of India for a week at least, and it has evidently been regarded with favour in London. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the closely guarded secret of a singularly secretive Committee, of which the chief is Lord Herschell, a Member of the Liberal Government, should find vent in the columns of the Conservative *Standard*. It is far more likely that a rumour which affords a good working hypothesis to speculators, who on the strength of it have sent up Government Paper in the London market as well as in India, and caused the rupee to rise for some hours to three-thirty seconds above one and three pence, should find a welcome in the columns of a solitary London daily.

But there are many weighty considerations which make for a prudent suspense of judgment before giving entire credence to so plausible a statement. We had ground for intimating on Wednesday that there is a prospect that exchange will be placed on a footing which will relieve the anxiety inseparable from an unbalanced budget—an anxiety that would be seriously aggravated if the American Silver Acts go by the board in August or September if no safeguards be supplied in the immediate future. We do not pretend to indicate the nature of the safeguards that appear to be within reach. But it is obvious that if they have not some element of completeness and permanence they would be little better than a bitter deception. Now, it is not difficult to see that the imposition of a seignorage on silver coined in the Mints would not in any way tend to keep the value of the metal from falling in the market. The tendency would be in the opposite direction; there would be great reason to apprehend a fall in the price of silver equivalent to two pence in the intrinsic value of the rupee. The cheapened silver would inevitably be sent to the Indian Mints, for the increased seignorage would be recouped by the Government stamp impressed on the depreciated metal. There is another danger. So long as the Mints remain open to all who are willing to pay the enhanced seignorage, the temptation to send all the hoarded silver in India to be coined into rupees will be irresistible. We might expect to see the Mints flooded. Whatever temporary gain would accrue from the enhancement of the seignorage and the imposition of an import duty, would disappear when silver fell below its value at the day and hour when those two specious and unreal "remedies" were applied. But none of these evils could arise if the Mints were closed to private coinage. It would then be vain for speculators to bear silver in the American and European markets either to get it cheap and by paying a seignorage, however dear, to a still open Mint, convert the discredited metal into coin bearing an enhanced value. Another advantage would accrue from closing the Mints, and measuring the supply of the currency medium by the actual needs of commerce and the State instead of leaving it to be settled by haphazard, or wild speculation. If the Mints were kept open and a five per cent. additional seignorage, and a five per cent. import duty laid upon silver, the effect would be at once to raise the rupee—taking it as at present at one and three pence—to one and five pence. The oscillation would be severe and might dislocate business. But if the Government close the Mints the Secretary of State will be in a position to fix before the price at which he will sell the Council Bills, and feeling his way he may raise the rate of exchange in the course of two, three, or four months, to the figure which under an enhancement of the seignorage would be attained by a bound—to come tobogganing down again when the bears got to work. These considerations can not have been absent from the minds of the members of the Herschell Committee, or of the Secretary of State, or the Government of India when considering the remedies for the present condition of things in this country. It would be well to pause before giving absolute credence to the version of the Report of the Herschell's Committee, which has got afloat in London—as in India. Scepticism in such matters is the foundation of wisdom.

ACCORDING to French telegrams all that seems to be necessary for their forces to do in Siam is to call on the natives to "clear out," and they promptly make way for the French garrisons. The difference between the French view of affairs in Siam and the Siamese view are naturally widely different. While the French believe they are carrying on an active campaign, the Government of Siam utterly repudiate any act of war against France. That there has been some disturbance on the disputed frontier land between Siam and French Indo-China, however, is admitted, but the Bangkok paper says it is utterly denied that any of the published statements set forth the facts at all correctly. The version of the collision on the frontier as authoritatively stated in Siam is, that an Annamite force in the French service opened fire on certain Siamese troops. While defending themselves, the Siamese did not engage in any military operations than further they were driven to in self-defence. The Siamese Government, more over, repudiate any intention of precipitating or provoking a collision, or the responsibility for it, and they have expressly authorised their Paris Legation to assure the French Government of the peaceful desires of Siam. Beyond this the Siamese Government offered to submit the whole matter under dispute to arbitration, in the hope that the boundary line between French territory and Siam might be correctly demarcated and the origin of the affray ascertained. But the French having earned few laurels in the West, just now seem anxious to give their men some experience in the East. Latest telegrams, *via* Europe, do not seem to justify the expectation entertained in Siam when the mail left ten days ago, that France had a desire to arbitrate. Our Bangkok contemporary confesses that it little matters whether the affair is sent to arbitration or not, while France, if she wished, could sweep through Siam as she could through any Asiatic country. By so doing France would undoubtedly strengthen her position in Asia, and she would not hesitate to do so, the Siamese think, but that the hearts of her people are not with the officials in this campaign. No one in Siam, it appears, for a moment believed that the regular Siamese troops ever attacked the Annamese force. They characterise their adversaries as a band of marauding natives who were incensed with the French for advancing into and occupying their territory. Khong, one of the places which have been strongly garrisoned, and which is the place where the reported attack took place, is a town on the Mekong river, and in comparison with the towns in its vicinity is one of importance. According to maps and Siamese tradition, it is not less than fifty miles within the limit of native territory, and can by no means be accounted French. It is even represented as being shown in the French maps of thirty years ago as clearly beyond their own line, and these certainly cannot be expected to err in favour of the natives. On the other hand it is quite recognised by the British Foreign Office that the French Protectorate of Annam extends from the sea to the Mekong and that the French are free to establish a settled administration up to that river. That is the decisive and ruling fact of the situation. Moreover the Siamese would be only too happy to feel assured that the French will be content to go to the Mekong and no further. With a railway along the rapids near Khong the French can operate northward towards the Chinese frontier or southward in the direction of Bangkok quite at their discretion. This is the peril of the situation for the King of Siam.

THE case of a dishonest cooly which came before Mr. Webb, on Monday, is one that points out a defect in the system of porterage in this city which calls for a speedy remedy. The cooly in question was in the habit, according to the police superintendent, of plying for hire as a porter in the neighbourhood of Crawford Market, and, if opportunity offered, walking off with the articles entrusted to him. There were numerous charges of this kind against him, but only three of them were proceeded with, and the culprit was sentenced to a term of eighteen months' imprisonment. Despite any efforts which may have been made in the way of registering or controlling the coolies who hang round the market, they are to all appearance simply a crowd of boys and men carrying baskets, which are usually converted into sunshades by the cooly sticking his not overclean head inside, or worse still, frequently utilising his basket as a sort of garden seat by comporting himself therein whilst he is awaiting hire. The arrival of a tram-car is usually a signal for a rush on the part of the coolies, and the unfortunate marketer becomes a temporary source of contention to a crowd of basketwallas. In nearly all the large cities of Europe the market-porter is a registered individual, carrying a badge with a number on it; which at once forms a source of security, by allowing his identity to be established in case he is "wanted" at any time. If these loafers outside Crawford Market were subjected to a system of registration for a small fee (the price of the badge perhaps), it would ensure some sort of guarantee to the public of the safety of the goods entrusted by them to the cooly, or the possible means of finding where they had gone to in case the latter disappeared. Market people, all the world over, are noted for a want of *haute politesse* in their manners, but the present unruly, scrambling throng of coolies in Crawford Market are, all things considered, capable of being rendered amenable to law and order with half the trouble that their confreres of Covent Garden or Les Halles Centrales would give under like circumstances, and the sooner some experiment is tried with a view to ameliorate the present state of things the better.

THE Silchar planters, who doubtlessly merit sympathy on account of their unprotected state, and the numerous outrages and robberies which take place on their property, have received a lesson in polite letter-writing from the Chief Commissioner of Assam as the only answer to their representation of a month ago. When a man is angry he does not usually search round for euphemisms in which to express his feelings, and the Silchar planters collectively recorded their views in a memorial addressed to the Chief Commissioner speaking generally in the manner they, as individuals, would have done. True, the choice expletives which a planter is reputably able to use found no place in the representation, but they imputed crass negligence and indifference to the administration in a manner which the Chief Commissioner has protested against. As will be seen from a telegram appearing in another column his Honour in a studiously courteous reply gives them no satisfaction whatever. He merely assures them that while he is willing already to give the planters any information which can without objection be given in explanation of the action, intention, or policy of Government regarding any matter which they may be directly interested in, he cannot undertake to reply or take any notice whatever of a communication addressed to him, when couched in language of such disrespect as that which characterises the resolution they addressed to the head of the administration. A soft answer proverbially turneth away wrath, but the Chief Commissioner of Assam considers that a rude and insolent question ought not to receive an answer of any kind; and he is right.

THE picturesque garments of the small Indian contingent that graced and lent additional colour to the pageant on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Institute, have created such a favourable impression on the mind of the Londoner that there is an evident reluctance to allow the contingent to return to India, and resume its more useful, if less beautiful, occupation of guarding the frontier. A recent issue of the *Daily Graphic* has a vigorous and striking illustration representing an Indian *sowar* occupying one of those niches at Whitehall that have hitherto been consecrated to the use of Trooper Tosser and his jet-black charger of the Life Guards. An "Imperialist" writes to the same paper, and asks "Is it not possible in these times of rapid communication with all parts of our Empire that some regiment representative of Australia, Canada, and India, both East and West, should be always stationed in London. Judging from the magnificent reception accorded to the splendid contingents at the opening of the Imperial Institute, I should say it would illustrate the Imperial idea even more forcibly than the stately building of Imperial Institute." The idea is a pretty one, but hardly likely to be carried out, as the duties of the Indian soldier, at least, are a little more serious than that of providing ornaments for Whitehall. Besides if an Indian contingent were kept in London India would have to provide the money to keep it up, and that would in no wise tend to diminish the Home Charges.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE steamer Swordsman which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Zanzibar, experienced strong S.-W. Monsoon to lat. 10° 0, 0, N. long 62,00 E. since then northerly wind.

MR. E. M. PRATT, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Thana, has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for two months.

MR. T. R. D. BELL has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, I.C.S., has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. W. PORTEOUS, I.C.S., M.A., will act as Commissioner, N.D., *vice* Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S.

MR. L. CHARLES, I.C.S., will act as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, and District Registrar, and be President of the Local Board.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, I.C.S., on return to duty, will act as Collector and District Magistrate, Belgaum, also District Registrar, and be President of the Local Government Board.

MR. R. KNIGHT, I.C.S., will act as Collector and District Magistrate, Belgaum.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. F. FERGUSON, M.B., C.M. Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, has been allowed special leave for six months.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN R. J. BAKER, M.D., I.M.S., (Bombay) will act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, during the absence of Surgeon-Major A. F. Ferguson.

MR. F. MCDONNEL, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, to be honorary Assistant Engineer First Grade.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR, I.C.S., B.A., will do duty as Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

MR. C. B. WINCHESTER, I.C.S., is appointed Junior Collector, Kaira.

MR. W. S. TURNBULL, Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Department, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. J. E. DALLAS, Assoc. M. C. E., is appointed President of the Boiler Commission, vice Major H. O. Selby, R. E., resigned.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. MONKS, I.M.S., Port Surgeon, Aden, has been granted furlough for eight months.

MR. RICHARD JAMES RICKFORD, a Master in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, is granted leave to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

THE Rev. E. J. Bowen, M.A., on being relieved by the Rev. G. Gothard, will act as Chaplain of Poona, during the absence on leave of the Rev. J. H. Beck.

MR. J. DEC. ATKINS, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Cambay, pending further orders.

DR. E. H. INGLE, Police Probationer from Ahmednagar, has been transferred to Satara.

MR. P. R. CADELL, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector in the District of Khandeish, has been appointed a Magistrate of the first class.

MR. W. H. LUCAS, I.C.S., will act as Sindhi Translator to Government, during the absence of Mr. J. Sladen.

LIEUT. A. B. SANGSTER, Acting Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, will act as Cantonment Magistrate at Aden during the absence of Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E.

THE *Morning Post* (Allahabad) writes:—Messrs. J. E. Howard, barrister-at-law, Shiva Nath Siuha, barrister-at-law, T. G. Pike, editor of the *Post*, and F. T. Atkins, have been summoned to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for cheating and criminal breach of tr

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

RISE IN INDIAN RUPEE PAPER.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The heavy rise that has taken place in London in Indian Rupee Paper the last few days is due to vague and conflicting rumours regarding the Report of the Herschell Committee, the most definite of which, however, is published by the *Standard*, which distinctly says that the Committee in their Report recommend the introduction of a heavy mint seigniorage and an important duty on Silver imported into India.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

AMENDMENT MOVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

An amendment to the Home Rule Bill was brought forward by the Government in the Commons, last night, for preventing the Irish Parliament legislating in respect to aliens, which after being put to the vote was carried by a majority of one hundred and eighty-nine.

The Nationalists bodily opposed the amendment, and the Opposition supported it.

LAST NIGHT'S VOTING IN THE COMMONS.

The *Times*, in commenting on last night's revolt of the Irish members against Mr. Gladstone's concessions, points out that Government would have been defeated on a subsidiary question had not the Unionists supported them, and asks what will happen when important and disputable matters in the Bill are reached.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The cricket match between Middlesex and Nottingham resulted in the latter being beaten by fifty-seven runs. Stoddart scored 195 not out in the first innings and 124 in the second.

CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Cambridge, the latter were beaten by one hundred and two runs.

FIGHTING IN DAHOMEY.

BEHANZIN AGAIN IN ARMS.

PARIS, JUNE 7.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that Behanzin, the King of Dahomey, who, it was alleged, had offered his submission to the French authorities on condition of his status and place of residence being settled, has resumed a guerilla warfare against the French.

A serious engagement has taken place at Toffo, in which the French lost two officers, and were compelled to beat a retreat.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

Two deaths from cholera have taken place at Montpellier.

PERSIAN CONCESSION TO A RUSSIAN.

TEHERAN, JUNE 7.

The Persian Government have granted to M. Poliakoff, a Moscow railway contractor, a ninety-nine years' concession to construct a road from Kazbin to Resht and on to Enzeil with the right to cultivate the land on both sides and levy tolls on vehicles, travellers, and beasts of burden.

There is to be no restriction as to the number of foreigners employed on the work.

THE *FIGARO* ON THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE IN EGYPT.

*PARIS, JUNE 7.

The *Figaro* has published the result of enquiries made by its special representative in Egypt, regarding the state of affairs there under British rule. The article admits the remarkable progress made in every respect under the British protectorate, and adds that the theory of Egypt for the Egyptians is Utopian, though a British Egypt would be anomalous. The article finishes by saying that the British are neither the tyrants nor the oppressors they have been represented to be.

* The above appeared in a portion of our yesterday's issue.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The s. s. Sutlej, with Indian mails of the 2nd instant, arrived here at 10-30 a.m. to-day.

A TURF APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

Mr. Boteler has been appointed Official Handicapper, Calcutta Turf Club.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS' REPORTS.

The annual report of the Director-General of Railways has been despatched to the Secretary of State by this week's mail. It will shortly be published in India.

COMMUNICATION WITH GILGIT.

Communication with Gilgit through Kashmir will be easier this summer than the previous years. The bridge over the Astor river, at Ramghat, has been finished, and the Indus bridge at Bunji is also ready to be opened for traffic.

KABUL NEWS.

News from Kabul, dated May 31, states that ammunition was being despatched to troops engaged in Hazarajat.

Some unnamed position which the Amir's forces had lost have been re-occupied.

MR. JUSTICE MAHMOOD'S REPLY.

Mr. Justice Mahmood, N.-W.-P., High Court, now on furlough, has completed and sent in his answer to the Chief Justice's report, and it is now with the local Government if it has not been already forwarded to the Government of India. The learned Judge, says the *Pioneer*, was never disposed to brevity, but it is understood that his reply is compressed into a matter of some 400 pages.

A SCENE IN A MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

An accused person was tried and convicted on Tuesday in the Court. Khan Bahadur Hadi Husen Khan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, threw his shoe at the presiding Magistrate on hearing his sentence. The man is now under trial for this offence before the District Magistrate. This is the second occasion on which the above venerable Magistrate has been similarly assaulted.

THE AMIR'S EUROPEAN EMPLOYES.

Dr. Grey and Mr. Collins who recently resigned the Amir's service have arrived at Peshawar. The six remaining European employes who have also resigned are still at Kabul, the Amir having apparently declined to release them from their engagements.

A MARINE COURT-OF-INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

To-morrow a marine court assembles, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the dismasting and abandoning of the ship Glengarry in the recent cyclone.

THE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE AMIR'S TROOPS AND THE HAZARAJATS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Only twenty prisoners were taken to Kabul by the Amir's forces.

No news has been received to-day from Hazarajat. The fighting probably still continues.

RINDERPAST IN INDIA.

Loss from Rinderpast alone to the agricultural wealth of India this year exceeds five millions sterling. Rinderpast is increasing amongst cattle yearly.

SIR GEORGE WHITE AND THE REORGANISATION OF ARMY STAFF.

Sir George White has decided against Lord Roberts' view of the necessity for the re-organisation of Army Staff in India. H. E. the Viceroy has accepted Sir George White's decision as that of the Commander-in-Chief, but without expressing his approval.

THE AMIR'S ENGLISH AGENT.

Mr. Pyne will have an interview with H. E. the Viceroy to-morrow.

A MEMORIAL TO THE MANIPUR VICTIMS.

A design of a memorial to be erected for Mr. Quinton and the men killed at Manipur has been approved. One of the reasons why a long time has elapsed before erecting a monument is that to bring marble from Calcutta was exceedingly difficult; the bridges were not strong enough to allow for heavy blocks being carried over. The building will commence almost immediately by the Public Works Department. Besides a memorial at Manipur will shortly be set up a brass tablet in the Calcutta Cathedral.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

It is unlikely that protests received from Madras against Mr. Kirby's Railway Scheme in South India will be listened to.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Captain W. Bunbury officiates as Assistant Secretary in the Military Department during the absence of Major Wilson on duty in connection with the C. D. Commission.

MESS ALLOWANCE FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

An allowance of Rs. 10, per officer, has been sanctioned as mess allowances for Second Lieutenants on the Unattached List, whilst attached to the British Corps for instruction.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Volunteers have been called for to proceed to South Africa for duty with the forces of the Central African Commissioner. One officer will be selected only, and he should have had not less than seven years' service.

SUCCESSOR TO LIEUTENANT DAVISON.

No Officer has as yet been selected to succeed Lieutenant Davison.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM AND THE SILCHAR PLANTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam, replying to a resolution of the Silchar planters anent the present lawless condition of that district, wishes it to be clearly understood, that while he always has been ready to give the planters of Cachar, or any section however small of that important body, any information that can without objection be given them in explanation of the action, intention, or policy of the Government regarding any matter in which they may be directly interested, he cannot undertake to reply or take any notice whatever of the communication addressed to him when couched in language of such disrespect to the head of the administration as that which characterises the resolution.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

Major-General East is expected to arrive at Ootacamund to assume the office of the provisional Commander-in-Chief on the 18th instant, Major General Stewart will then proceed on leave.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR MUSKETRY.

Captain Cavaye resigns the A.-D.-C. ship to take up the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generalship for Musketry.

THE RANGOON WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 8.

Local papers publish a number of reports on the Rangoon water-supply. The substance of them is that high pressure system is recommended at a gross annual cost to the Municipality of Rs. 66,000. This, it is thought, will avert any immediate danger of famine next year; meanwhile a committee of experts is sitting to examine and report on a general scheme for permanently increasing and improving the water-supply.

A CURIOUS CURRENCY NOTE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Vuna Raja appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of attempting to cheat Government in respect of a currency note for Rs. 10, preferred against him by S. D. Jesudason, a clerk in the Currency Bank Office. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, defended the accused. On the 23rd of February last the accused called at the Currency Bank Office, and applied to the complainant for a form to write his claim in respect of a half-piece of a currency note for Rs. 10. The form was given to the accused, who lodged his claim the same day in respect of the currency note, the number of which is F-7 91,270. The accused also presented the half-piece of the note to the complainant. On the 3rd of March last, the accused declared in writing that he was the righful owner of the note, the half of which was lost on the road from the pocket of his coat. He had received the note in the ordinary course of business, but he could not precisely tell when and where he received it. The Bank authorities made enquiries, which resulted in the discovery of the fact that the other half-piece of the note in question, was in the possession of the Bank for the last five years, and the accused could not have, therefore, lost it on the road in the month of February last; and hence this case was instituted against the accused at the instance of the Commissioner of Paper Currency. Kursondas Narotamdas, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., deposed that he filled up the application form setting forth the claim about the lost currency note, at the instance of the accused's partner, Hansa Jaitha. Mr. Payne reserved the cross-examination of the witness, and he submitted that great injustice was done to the accused by gross negligence on the part of somebody. Proceedings ought not to have been taken against the accused. There was a vast difference between the signature on the application form presented to the Currency Bank on the 23rd of February and that on the declaration form presented on the 3rd of March. Anybody even ignorant of vernacular language could easily perceive the difference in the two signatures. Mr. Little applied for a postponement of the case, stating that if he was convinced that the accused was not the guilty person he would inform Mr. Payne, and withdraw the charge laid against the accused. The case stands adjourned until the 15th instant.

NOTIFICATION OF QUARANTINE.

THE following appeared in the *Government Gazette* last evening:—

In supersession of Government Notification No. 1956, dated 3rd instant, the following telegram from the British Agent and Consul General, Bagdad, dated 2nd idem, is published for General information:—

"Ten days' quarantine at Camaran imposed on departures after 25th May last from Bussorah, Muhamrah and Fao bound for the Ottoman Ports of the Red Sea or in the Mediterranean Sea."!

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 272 Hindus, 42 Mahomedans and 1 other died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 342 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 285. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from small-pox, 31 from measles, 124 from fevers, 29 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 142 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 32·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ended 27th May, were Rs. 21,311. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 20,365. Increase, Rs. 946. Miles open week ended 27th May, 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open week ended 27th May, 1893, Rs. 132. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 126. Increase, Rs. 6. Earnings from 1st January 1893, to 27th May, 1893, Rs. 4,85,960. From 1st January, 1892, to 28th May, 1892, Rs. 4,57,698. Increase, Rs. 28,262.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for week ended 27th May, were Rs. 9,99,004. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,58,537. Decrease, Rs. 1,59,533. Miles open week ended 27th May 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 27th May, 1893, Rs. 620. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 719. Decrease, Rs. 99. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 27th May, 1893, Rs. 2,18,69,059. From 1st January, 1892, to 28th May, 1892., Rs. 2,26,66,786. Decrease, Rs. 7,97,727.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 27th May, were Rs. 5,147. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 4,864. Increase, Rs. 283. Miles open week ended 27th May, 1893, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 22¼. Per mile open for week ended 27th May, 1893, Rs. 231. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 219. Increase, Rs. 12. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 27th May, 1893, Rs. 1,35,157. From 1st January, 1892, to 28th May, 1892, Rs. 1,37,619. Decrease Rs. 2,462.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 20th May, were Rs. 16,210-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 16,808-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 591-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 20th May, 1893, Rs. 317-13-6. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 329-9-4. Decrease Rs. 11-11-10. Receipts from 1st Jan. to 20th May, 1893, Rs. 2,34,509-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 230,120-0-0. Decrease Rs. 1,611-0-0.

ON the proposal of Mr. W. A. Willock, the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, an increased scale of allowance has been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue to some of the members of Bissemkatak Jatray's family, as the estate of the minor Rajah was found to have a surplus balance of about Rs. 25,000.

THE Government of Madras has recently passed an order, that whenever leave is granted to an officer on the report of a Medical Board, to proceed to a temperate climate out of India, on account of the state of such officer's health, the fact should be mentioned in the order granting leave, and a copy of the order forwarded to the Accountant-General.

NOW that the great Fair is in full swing, and the world is well on its way thither, writes a contemporary, there are serious rumours of Chicagoan atrocities in the way of charges for the necessaries of life. These stories which may well make intending visitors tremble, especially those who are travelling on the cash basis of the rupee. Two, and sometimes three, of these degenerate coins, according to a contemporary, are demanded for the comparatively slight service of cutting the hair, and an official on furlough who has seen recent service immediately under the Bengal Government, and has presumably very little left, is reported to have stated that the Chicago barbers utterly refuse to take this into consideration. At this rate, the usually inexpensive luxuries of having one's boot blacked, indulgence in the morning paper, or the after-dinner cigar, become matters of grave debate and possible self-denial.

LIEUTENANT A. B. C. CRAWFORD, the Devonshire Regiment, was buried on Sunday evening with full military honours. The deceased officer was a victim to enteric fever, now so very prevalent as almost to be epidemic in the regiment. Since my last telegram announcing the outbreak of typhoid some six men have been buried. The outbreak is confined solely to the Devonshire Regiment.

SQUADRON SERGEANT-MAJOR BLOUNT, of the Queen's Bays, will be appointed Instructor to the Lahore Mounted Volunteers. A detachment of of thirty members will constitute the Pindi squadron for the present, Captain or Major (whichever is sanctioned) Dennys, I. S. C., commanding, and Lieutenant Blackburn (in all likelihood) second in command. The equipments are all ready in the Fort, and have only to be indented for. The thirty members now enrolled will, without doubt, swell to at least the respectable figure of fifty as soon as final orders are issued.

IT is satisfactory, observes a contemporary, to learn that a second dividend of two annas eight pie in the rupee, making in all eight annas in the rupee, was declared in favour of the depositors of the late Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Roberts, the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, in ordering payment, paid a tribute to the exertions of the late Mr. Henderson, agent to the Official Liquidators to whose care and unremitting attention it was mainly due that nearly one-half of the assets of the late bank had been so rapidly realised.

COLONEL IGNATIEFF, the Russian Commissioner, has at last met Lieutenant-Colonel Yate on the Kushk river, and the work of deciding the question of water rights at issue is being amicably proceeded with. The Commissioners will first consult the protocol of the agreement arrived at as the result of the Boundary Commission showing the arrangement then come to regarding the local canals, and will ascertain what changes have since taken place in their course, and what justification, if any, there is for these alterations.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 27th May was 199, against 235 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week, of last year by 7. There were 13 deaths from cholera, against 18 and 12 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 70 and 17 respectively, against 93 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·2 per mille per annum, against 21·1, the mean of the last five years.

IN accordance with the views expressed in a recent Resolution of the Government of India, the Madras Government has instructed the Inspector-General of Jails in that Presidency to, as far as possible, segregate convicts undergoing simple imprisonment from those undergoing more severe sentences. In view to give effect to this segregation, future jails are to be constructed with separate buildings for those undergoing simple imprisonment, and for convicts rigorously imprisoned. Moreover, convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment are to enjoy certain indulgences which hitherto have not always been accorded them, such as liberty to wear their own clothing, not to be shaved as a part of prison discipline, to be allowed books, &c.

THE Cantonment Act Commission under the presidency of Mr. Ibbetson has assembled at Umballa. Major Wilson, of the Military Department Secretariat, has been placed on special duty with the Commissioners to render any assistance they require in their investigations.

CAPTAIN THE HON. R. T. LAWLEY, 7th Hussars, Military Secretary to Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, obtains his majority on the promotion of Major C. F. Thomson to half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

AN English correspondent describes some of the travelling kit of an Indian Raja bound westwards. The Raja is said to have started from India with no fewer than eighty Gladstone bags, nearly one hundred bundles of bedding, several bags of native cooking vessels, nearly 600 lbs. of rice, and a number of immense tins of "ghee" for use and consumption on the journey.

THE question of Staff reorganisation as affecting the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-master-General's Departments is still in a fluid state. It must to all appearances await the changes consequent on the abolition of the Presidency commands, when it will have to be decided whether there is to be a Chief of the Staff for all India.

SOME little time is likely to elapse before the question of fixing a site for the promised Bacteriological Laboratory is finally settled. The visit of Mr. Pease, the Bacteriologist, to Kotgarh, beyond Simla, seems to have made it doubtful whether that is really the desirable spot for the purpose that it was suggested it would be.

THE Government of India have decided that they are not in a position to advance the price paid for Arab and Persian horses purchased for remount purposes, which will, therefore, remain at Rs. 550. The question as to whether the price offered for Australian, Cape, and other remounts, which is now Rs. 650, should be raised is still under consideration.

IT is a hackneyed criticism of the Honours *Gazette* observes the *Pioneer* to say that it is only remarkable for its omissions. But it must be confessed that those who wish the Government best are sometimes driven to lament the existence of any such institution, when it merely becomes a prominent means of exhibiting the density and want of tact with which these things are managed. If ever there was a time when a little gracious recognition of the merits of the Public Works Department would have come with a graceful and politic effect, the present was obviously the occasion. If the State cannot afford to pay its servants tolerably, or redeem its promises towards them in the matter of promotion, here was at least an excellent opportunity for showing that their ill-requited services were not passing unregarded. And it can hardly be supposed that there would be any difficulty about finding the men, when there are a dozen Engineers in the country whose achievements enshrined in great public works stand out much more prominently as fitting subjects for decoration, than those of the man who has been merely helping to turn the mill of routine as Secretary or head of a Department. For these reasons it is almost unnecessary to say that not a single Civil Engineer appears in the list of the distinguished. This tactless oversight, or blunder as it might better be called, is not a good omen for Sir Charles Pritchard's administration, and he will have himself to thank if the impression becomes established in the Department that he is as ill qualified to look after its interests as the Civlian members who have gone before him.

EXPORTS of wheat from Calcutta to foreign countries declined in the past year by 30 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1891-92. The quantity shipped was 3,324,869 cwt., and though less than the exportation of the previous year, was greater than the average of the three years ending with 1890-91. By far the larger proportion of our exports of wheat go to the United Kingdom, where a further fall in the acreage under this crop occurred in the past year, and the outturn per acre was also less. It would be supposed that naturally under these circumstances larger exports from India would follow. Such, however, has not been the case. Though lower exchange and cheaper freights should have assisted exports of wheat from India, there was a decline both from Calcutta and the western ports of India. The reason is said by the Collector to be the steady fall in the price of wheat at home, until it has reached a price never before known, having stood at 26s. 9d. per quarter at the close of 1892. The fluctuations in price were most marked in the United Kingdom, though not so apparent in India. In the former, the highest average price was 35s. 1d., and the lowest 26s. 9d. in December, but in Calcutta the variations ranged from Rs. 4-11-3 to Rs. 4-4-2. The Collector attributes the comparative steadiness of the price in this market to the difference in the standard of value. The decline in value in the United Kingdom was 23¾ per cent. while in Calcutta it was only 9½ per cent. One noticeable fact in the wheat trade during the past year is that India now ranks second in importance as a supplier of wheat to the United Kingdom. The United States, of course, take the first place, but until now the second has for some years been held by Russia. The exports from that country have fallen from 19¼ in 1890 to 4½ millions cwt. in 1892, against nearly 12½ millions shipped from India, and these figures place India after the United States far above other countries as an exporter of wheat to Britain. To other European countries there was a marked falling off in exports from Calcutta. The continental crops in 1892 were large, and shipments in. 18-91-92 were excessive. and perhaps over and above requirements, the scarcty then reported being exaggerated. It is a remarkable fact that Calcutta as an exporter of wheat, should be under the necessity of importing flour from the Continent, China (really from California), and a large quantity from Bombay notwithstanding that flour mills exist here fitted with the latest improvements and under skilled European supervision.

THE Simla Polo Tournament opened on Monday evening in fine weather and in the presence of a large number of spectators, including Lady Lansdowne. The first team of the Gordon Highlanders, comprising Mr. Campbell, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Towse met the Commander-in-Chief's Staff; comprising Captains Agnew, Jackson, and Gough. The Umpire was Captain Robertson, Central India Horse. This was a very uninteresting game. The Highlanders mostly pressed the Staff, and had it not been for the dash and brilliant play of Captain Gough, they would have scored repeatedly. The first period, was uneventful. In the second period the score was one all. In the third and last period the score stood at two all, and then the goals were widened and the play continued for another eight minutes, when the play improved considerable, Captain Jackson helping Captain Gough with some good play. At the conclusion of the period, the Staff had four goals to three for the Highlanders. Captain Agnew, it should be said, was suffering from an injured back, and could not play in his best form. The next game was between the Bengal Cavalry team, comprising Captain Tate, 15th Bengal Lancers, Captain Cookson, 16th Cavalry, and Captain Bower, 17th Cavalry, and the second team of the Gordon Highlanders, comprising Messrs. Neish, Mackenzie and Tytler. The Umpire was Captain Apthorp. In this game the Cavalry quite outplayed the Highlanders, who were entirely on the defensive, except towards the end, when they made more than one run into the Cavalry quarters, and had a couple of shots at the flags. All three Cavalry men played brilliantly, and it was palpable after making half a dozen goals one after another that they began to take things easy. At the end of the third period the game stood at nine goals to love.

MR. GLADSTONE'S hostile reception at the Imperial Institute was commented on in the *Globe*, in a leaderette, headed "A Moral of Bad Manners."—After explaining that it was not at all intended "to apologise for the gross bad taste," it proceeds:—"Mr. Gladstone. . . . can hardly fail to have asked himself some uncomfortable questions on seeing and hearing how he is regarded by those whom a human capacity for strong expression does not render the less representative of social influence and intelligent convicton." The *Globe* reports, after describing the visitors as "a well-dressed and well-behaved crowd," proceeds: "They found some amusement in hissing Mr. Gladstone, who, arriving late, had to make his way through the people to the reception room. He was of course promptly recognised, and as he walked along the corridor was loudly and continuously hissed, some of the younger and more lively spirits in the vestibule supplementing the sibilation by cat-calls of a rather offensive nature." "Later, when the Grand Old Man was again seen on the fringe of the Royal procession, the hissing, loud and unmistakable in its object, was renewed, undeterred by the presence of the Prince of Wales and the Royal guests."

THE EXTENDED COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, signing himself as "X.," in the letter published in your issue of the 3rd instant, has tried to show that the officials are nowhere declared to be ineligible by the regulations of Government hitherto promulgated, and therefore in regard to the position assumed by him in the letter alluded to above with reference to your observations on the interpretation put by some journalists and other critics regarding the ineligibility of a Government official to stand as a candidate for a recommendation seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, permit me to say that I cannot help viewing with disfavour the one-sided character and unfair attitude of maintaining his argument anent the construction of Rule IX. of the Rules published by the Government of India on the 17th of March last attempted in the course of remarks made in the hope of clearing some of the points raised in the interesting and instructive controversy relating to the assignment of the minimum number of the additional seats on the recommendation of public bodies, associations, and firms for the formal approval of Government. If the construction of the rule referred to above be taken as qualifying an official for a recommendation-seat, the ends of granting an elective franchise are totally defeated. If the officials are supposed to be eligible for election seats, the people cannot find an adequate place for representing their wants and wishes or cannot have a convenient medium to ventilate their grievances. It will clearly be a mistaken notion to presume that the intention of the legislators was to allow Government representatives to have a share in the election-seats of the Council. There is no denying the fact, however, that in enacting the measure the members on the Government and the Opposition side of the House of Commons, have left the matter of representation at the discretion of the Imperial Government either by election or selection in the sanguine expectation of securing direct representation to the masses of the nation; and it is gratifying to observe that the Indian Government did not attempt to frustrate the objects of the Act. It is a sort of consolation to the people of the Presidency that though the Government of Bombay partially recognized the principle of election the urban and rural interests are not utterly left out in the cold. Its complete recognition would have set the whole matter aright, but it is greatly to be deplored that the Bombay Government lost the splendid opportunity of securing the good wishes of the urban and rural population by the enfranchisement of those Divisions which are flatly denied the privilege of election; and in the face of such unfair treatment, to advocate the eligibility of officials to election-seats would be, in my opinion, adding fresh grounds for the disappointment and dissatisfaction already caused by the promulgation of injudicious rules in question. There is another ground for presuming that officials are ineligible for election-seats. And it is this that had the Bombay Government been in favour of this idea they could have distinctly laid down in their rules that officials are not prohibited from being elected by constituencies constituted by several bodies, firms, and corporations. But the want of distinct declaration on the part of Government on this particular point proves to demonstration that the Bombay Government did not intend to extend the privilege of fearlessly entering the field of election to officials. I therefore venture to say that the interpretation suggested by your correspondent is erroneous consistently with the avowed intentions of the legislature.

With regard to the election of the candidate by the majority of votes, I think the precedent laid down by the Madras Municipal Corporation should be advisedly followed in the case of the Sirdars' election at Poona. The Sirdars' Association have recently memoralized the Bombay Government, and it is inadvisable to anticipate any decision on the point. However, I am inclined to think that Government would do well to clear the vision as to the construction of "the majority of votes" appearing in their rules, by declaring that the majority means the majority of votes polled or the majority of voters present.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 7. V. H. KARANDIKAR.

SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

THE results of the Simla races, which took place at Annandale this afternoon, are appended below:—

FIRST RACE.—"Hurdle Race." Rs. 200.

Major Hawkin's Fusilier	1
Mr. Boas's Desert Born	2

SECOND RACE.—"Elysium Stakes." Rs. 500.

Mr. Gerard's Collector	1
Major the Hon. U. Roche's Dutchka	2

THIRD RACE.—"New Polo Scurry." Rs. 150.

Captain G. Tipping's Benjamin	1
Mr. Richard's Horatio	2

FOURTH RACE.—"Boileauganj Stakes." Rs. 200.

Mr. Vincent's Milkmaid	1
Major the Hon. U. Roche's Orme	2

FIFTH RACE.—"Stewards' Handicap." Rs. 200.

Captain S. Gordon's I'm in it	1
Lord William Beresford's Ocean Maid	2

SIXTH RACE.—"Chalet Stakes." Rs. 200.

Mr. Gerard's Collector	1

MILITARY NEWS.

COL. J. HIBBERT, General List, has been granted four months' leave.

MR. ARTHUR ROBERT GEORGE NEWTON is appointed Second Lieutenant.

MAJOR H. E. PENTON, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

COL. T. F. DOWDEN, R. E., has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

CAPT. M. J. DOWLING, Public Works Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUT.-COL. T. TEED, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

MAJOR WILLIAM GEORGE WOLFE MACBAY, Indian Staff Corps, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

LIEUT. G. G. ORTLEY, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

LIEUT. C. W. W. GABB, 2nd Bombay Lancers, acted as A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor from 23rd April to 17th May.

LIEUTENANT G. S. de LISLE, Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to the Satara District, including Poona and Sholapur.

CAPTAIN J. M. RANSOM, Wing Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry, to the Belgaum District, including Rajpore, Ratnagiri, Kolapur, and other Native States.

THE services of Lieut. F. C. L. Waller, 22nd Regt. Bombay Infantry, has been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

SECOND LIEUT. E. E. PRESTON, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

CAPTAIN W. S. DELAMAIN, Officiating Wing Commander, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry (2nd Rifle Battalion), to the Nasirabad District and Rajputana States.

LIEUTENANT D. B. THOMPSON, Wing Officer, 28th Bombay (Pioneers) Infantry, to the Belgaum District, including Kolapur and other Native States, Ratnagiri and Rajpur.

CAPTAIN J. C. HOLLOWAY, Officiating 2nd in Command, 7th Bombay Infantry, to the Mhow District, including Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundlekund, Bhagelkund, Western Malwa and Goona.

SECOND-LIEUT. MICHAEL WILLIAM FLEISCHER has been promoted to Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps; Second Lieut. A. S. Trevor has also been promoted to Lieutenant.

UNDER telegraphic instructions from Army Headquarters, Surgeon-Lieutenant V. G. Drake-Brockman, I. M. S., temporarily attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, is directed to proceed to Barrackpore for officiating Medical charge of the 10th Bengal Infantry.

THE following officers of the Bombay Army have been nominated to proceed on recruiting duty in the Districts named:—

CAPTAIN C. A. S. MONTGOMERY, Wing Commander, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to the Ahmednagar District, including Khandesh, the Nizam's dominions, and Nasik.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr A F Hamilton	Mr S C Hosali
Mr C G Dupuis	Brig-Surg A N Hojel
Brig-Genl Eyre	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs D Rutheford	Mr F Nicholas
Lord Zouche	Mr Constable
Mr Hamilton	Mr Shoen
Mr Eunson	Capt Schunmaker
Mr C J Barnes	Mr Egan
Mr Freidheum	

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has been publishing a series of letters from St. Petersburg from the pen of a correspondent "well acquainted with the habits and the immediate actions of the Russian bureaucracy both in Turkestan and at headquarters."

THE SECRET PAPERS OF THE RUSSIAN STAFF.

It is often asked, says the writer, what the Russians would do without their enemies, for from their enemies they get all that they know about those international questions which concern them most. In 1877 and 1878 they went to the Balkans with the maps of the Austrian General Staff, which they described as detestable; and all that they know from a scientific point of view—I do not speak of the exaggerations of the *Moscow Gazette*—about the Southern Slavs, they owe to Austrian publications, and to foreign ethnographers generally. For their plans of mobilisation on the Western Frontier, and for all their calculations against Germany, they go to German books, pamphlets, and journals. The Prussian General von Holtz ("Sarmaticus" of the Berlin *Military Review*) might well be described as the real Chief of the Staff of the Russian army. In Russia they know nothing of the Russo-German frontier beyond what the Germans choose to teach them. On Asiatic matters they have recourse to English works.

Very singular is the famous "Secret Archive" of the Russian General Staff. The articles which appear in the English press, the papers published in the transactions of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," such books as Mr. E. F. Knight's "Where Three Empires Meet," are read with care, gutted, doctored, transformed into "reports," and then classed among the secret documents. There are in addition some semi-secret documents, such as those which appear at intervals in the "Collection of Materials upon Asia" and are distributed discreetly to a few specialist officers. I have some of these papers before me as I write. They contain articles which years ago were printed in the English and Anglo-Indian press, and have now altogether lost their opportuneness.

All this does not hinder the Russians from affecting the profoundest contempt for all that the foreigners have done for them. The English, say they, from Forsyth to Younghusband, have written nothing about the Pamirs—nothing of the slightest importance. The works of the Frenchmen, Bonvalot and Capus, they tell you, have no serious importance. It is true all the same that the Rustians have done nothing better, despite their great jingling of roubles and the very moderate resources of these two Frenchmen. In April last year a French traveller, M. Joseph Martin, who has lived from twelve to fourteen years in Asia, died at Novy Morgellan of a nervous malady contracted in his journeyings. The officers of the Turkestan staff shrugged their shoulders when they spoke of the merits of this explorer, yet scarcely was he dead before all his baggage was seized—his family papers and all his notes—the whole being carefully sealed and sent to St. Petersburg to the General Staff. Probably everything that looked like being useful is retained there, the reminder being sent to the dead man's family as if he had left that alone.

Since there is so much talk of the Pamirs in Russia, let us see who the Russian explorers are who have traversed that region. First, it may be laid down that they have had in Asia only one traveller, one explorer, worthy of the name: Prjewalski. Despite the political tendencies of this man, and of the air of charlatanism he puts into his works to flatter Muscovite passions and to rouse enthusiam in his favour, it is only fair to say that his collections and the discoveries and reports are remarkable. It would be difficult to find an important error in them. Prjewalski worked with good faith, sincerity, and, moreover, was a man of the most various information. Only he did not explode the Pamirs, and consequently his importance need not concern us there. The Russian explorers of the Pamirs are—the naturalist Fedschenke, who did not pass the Alai, and whose works on that region, interesting at the time they were written, have lost all scientific value; another naturalist, Sjebertzoff, who has written without having investigated the whole country a work on the orography of the Pamirs; other naturalists, the brothers Gram-Grimailo, butterfly hunters for the young son of the Grand Duke Michael, who amuses himself by collecting that sort of insect. But where are the geographers? For the regions adjoining the Pamirs, we might mention Dr. Regel, author of a monograph on the Darivaz, the papers of Manaieff on the High Amou-Daria, records here and records there, press cuttings from foreign newspapers, and do not let us forget the excellent work of General Kouropatkine—the most valuable of all—on Kashgaria. But that is a meagre, and a trivial bibliography; there is nothing positive, profound, or exact in it about the Pamirs.

ABOUT COLONEL GROMCHEWSKY.

The only book of travel on the Pamirs is that of Colonel Gromchewsky. He is a Polo, clever, cunning, even crafty, who knows how to appreciate the Russian, and has done it marvellously well. You should see how he drinks champagne on his return from a journey with his superior officers and with the reporters. He has to spend one way or another the large sums he manages to get as subsidies from the Government, the Geographical Society, and the Imperial family. Captain Younghusband says that Gromchewsky travels *en spartiate*. If he does so it is not that he lacks money. Gromchewsky plays at being a lesser Prjewalski with the difference that the latter is distinguished for erudition while his imitator is only remarkable for ignorance of the essentials that mostly concern a true trave

out leaving Yassin. But the find has given us two new names. One of the peaks is named Tzar Alexander III., the other after the Tzarevitch Nicholas; a polite way of thanking the Heir-Apparent for a few roubles. The officers of the Indian Staff who have so long been in the habit of crossing the Himalayas will never recover from their surprise.

A LITTLE SCANDAL.

Mount Gurumdu, on the Alai, should have been called Mount Gromchewsky, but Baron Wrewsky thought it would be rather derogatory to himself. He held to his own name. The glory of General Kauffmann was taking away his sleep. If there is a Kauffmann peak why should there not be a Wrewsky peak as well? But General Kauffmann left his legend in Central Asia. Wrewsky only leaves the memory of his flight in 1892 before cholera and a few riots in Turkestan. He will also leave the memory of his march along the Alai in 1891. Lest that epopee be forgot, it has been described in the Official Journal of Tashkend, and the description is illuminated by a map, lithographed at the "Section topographic and military of Turkestan," and redacted by Lieutenant-Colonel Rodionoff. Redacted is too cynical a word! This map, destined to perpetuate the comic promenade of Baron Wrewsky, and figuring as a specimen of the works of the Turkestan Staff, is no more or less than a plagiarism from the map of the Pamirs and adjacent regions published in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The scale of 1 inch to 32 miles has been reduced to 1-2007520 verses. The merididian of Greenwich has been kept, and so have the colours. Everythtng is as it was except that the words are translated into Russian, and the printing of the copy is vastly inferior. If there were a copyright treaty between Russia and England the R. G. S. could prosecute the military topographical department of Turkestan. It would be curious to know how much this map is stated to have cost in the total sum expended by the Russian War Office on Baron Wrewsky's excursion.

LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.

THE *Arena* for April, in an editorial, comments strongly upon the savagery with which the negroes are treated by their white neighbours. In some cases white men have deliberately flayed negroes alive. Burning is common, but the worst horror is surely this, which occurred in Northern Texas:—

The story of this crime is briefly as follows: On the 26th of January, a Negro, by the name of Henry Smith, brutally ravished and killed the little three-year-old child of Henry Vance, a citizen of Paris, a town in Northern Texas. Smith was intoxicated at the time of the crime. Liquor, the father of more crime than aught else, had dethroned reason, which it fired to insane fury the brutal creature was arrested and taken to Paris. The *St. Louis Daily Republic* thus describes the reception and subsequent torture of Smith: "When the train bearing the condemned negro arrived, not only every member of the community was in waiting at the depot to receive him and attend his execution, but there were thousands gathered from all towns within a radius of a hundred miles from Paris. Smith's appearance was greeted with wild cheers. A slow, lingering death awaited him, which, for downright torture, finds few parallels in the history of the martyrs. After being placed in a wagon, Smith, trembling and livid with fear, was driven to the place where death in awful form awaited him. On a large cotton float a box had been placed, and on top of that a chair. Here Smith was placed and securely bound. He was driven slowly to the public square, around it, and out to the place of his death. As the wagon approached, Henry Vance, the father of Smith's victim, appeared on the platform, and asked the crowd, now densely packing for hundreds of yards away and numbering ten thousand people, to be quiet; that he wanted for a while to get his revenge, and then he would turn the prisoner over to any one that wanted him. Here came the wagon, and Smith was carried up on the platform. His legs, arms, and body were securely corded to stake, and he was delivered over to Vance's vengeance to expiate his crime. A tinner's furnace was brought on filled with irons heated white. Taking one, Vance thrust it under one and then the other side of his victim's feet, who helpless, writhed, and the flesh seared and peeled from the bones. . . . By turns Smith screamed, prayed, begged, and cursed his torturer. When his face was reached, his tongue was silenced by fire, and henceforth he only moaned, or gave a cry that echoed over the prairie like the wail of a wild animal. Then his eyes were put out, and, not a finger's breadth of his body being unscathed, his executioners gave way. They were Vance, his brothers-in-law, and Vance's son, a boy fifteen years of age. When they gave over punishing Smith, they left the platform. Smith and the clothing about his lower limbs were then saturated with oil, as was the platform. The space beneath was filled with combustibles, and the whole was covered with oil, and fire simultaneously set to his feet and the stack below." To the above statement by the *Republic* my friend adds:—"Fathers, men of social and business standing, took their children to teach them how to dispose of negro criminals. Mothers were there too, even women whose culture entitles them to be among the social and intellectual leaders of the town."

EXPLOITING THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

THE *Pioneer* speaks with unusual warmth of the greed of money which has been too apparent in the financing of the Imperial Institute:—

Greedy of money as the management of the Imperial Institute has always shown itself,one would fain believe that there can be no truth in the statement that it compelled the Indian notables who were present at the opening ceremony to pay for the places they occupied. The Institute can hardly have forgotten surely, that without the lavish donations of the Indian Chiefs it would certainly not have been in a position to open its doors for an indefinite time to come. The way in which the Princes and Rajas out here were touted and exploited for subscriptions to the Court project, with the sanction, if not the active support of official authority as represented by the Secretary of State, was importunity carried to the very borders of decency; and that the one or two representatives of the class who were present in London at the opening day should after this be fleeced for the paltry amount represented by the price of their seats would be an almost incredible piece of meanness. The "imperial" idea may be a grand one in itself; but as far as the Indian nobility are concerned it must be coming to have a sinister significance from the one-sided manner in which it is interpreted. For them it means calls and obligations without any sort of return except a little surface civility. After having responded for years to such semi-official calls as the Institute, the Dufferin Fund, and what not, the Indian Chief goes home to see his Sovereign and the country of his allegiance, and what is the treatment that he receives? Is he treated as the guest of the Nation or of Royalty, or does he receive the consideration that is shown to the smallest continental princeling? His privileges are to take a floor of a hotel at Raja's prices, and to make his purchases from the London shops at the same tariff. A Court official may be told off to look after him, but while there is no cause to suspect that these great men have ever been known to protect the visitor's pocket, they are singularly maligned if they are above receiving, and expecting, a keepsake of diamonds or some other costly trifle. And then when the Raja, after having been bled on every hand, gets back to his own country, we quarter on him a Grand Duke with a posse of Austrians or Russians, in whom he can feel no possible interest, and whose only interest in him is to shoot his game and feast at his expense.

The Imperial idea must have indeed some potent virtues if it stimulates activity by the simple process of asking for much and giving nothing. The Indian taxpayer has had the pleasure of contributing to the pageant at South Kensington by sending home a body-guard at his own expense, and without his Government's consent being asked in the matter. Admirable Imperial sentiment, which converts us to regarding this way of being dealt of as a privilege instead of a matter for resentment. Reciprocity, however, as the Scotchman said, is the soul of hospitality: and for the look of the thing, for the name and dignity of the nation, our Ministers might surely see to it that the Indian Chiefs when they are in London should be properly treated and not have to go about looking for lodgings like private tourists. With their large retinues and different habits of life they may be difficult guests to entertain. But why should not one of the many unused Palaces or apartments of the Crown in and about London be specially fitted up as a residence for any Indian rulers who might be visiting England. The privilege would probably be a valuable one, and the compliment would certainly be appreciated. At any rate something of the kind requires to be done to show that the spirit of the British people is not the spirit of South Kensington.

AT Rogowo, in the province of Posen, two good looking girls, in order to produce a pallor, and thus to give their complexion, as they considered, a more interesting appearance, purchased half a pound of prepared writing chalk of which both partook. Unhappily they suddenly fell ill, and a few hours later died from the effects of the poisoned crayon.

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ABOLISHING THE DEATH-PENALTY.

MR. STAEL VON HOLSTEIN, in the *Nordisk Tidskrift*, has the following article:—The death-penalty has been practically abolished in Italy since 1875. The criminal law of January 1,1890, substitutes for it imprisonment for life. In Wallachia there has been no execution since 1828, and in Moldavia none since 1849. When the two States were united to Roumania, their criminal law of 1866 abolished the death-penalty. In Portugal the last execution took place in 1846, and the law of July 1, 1867, abolished the death-penalty. In Holland the last criminal execution by death took place in 1861, and the law of 1870 put an end to such executions. The penalty of death is abolished in Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maine, and in Venezuela, Costo Rica, and San Marino. In Switzerland, a proclamation of May 29 1874, did away with the penalty, but the Catholic Cantons protested against the proclamation as overriding the sovereignty of the individual Cantons. By popular vote, May 18, 1879, the disputed Section 65 of the proclamatiom was changed so that the individual Cantons might do as they pleased, provided that political crimes were not punished by death. Eight cantons declared for the penalty, and sixteen, or four-fifths of the whole population of the Republic, against it. In the eight Cantons which maintained the death-penalty, three had been executed up to May 1891. In Finland and Belgium the law still calls for retaliation in the case of murder, but no executions have taken place in the first-named country since 1826, and none since 1863, in the latter. Norway has a similar law. Twenty persons were officially killed from 1843 to 1875, but none since then. In Denmark forty-seven persons were condemned to death from 1866 to 1889, but only three were executed. In Germany, the Liberals have had the abolition of the death-penalty on their programme since 1848. The law of 1870 when voted upon showed 118 to 81 in favour of the abolition of the penalty. At the third reading, Bismarck, demanded the retention of the penalty and carried his point. In Germany death is inflicted for murder and high treason. In Austria the law since 1852 inflicts death for murder and treason. The same is true of Hungary. Penalty by death still plays an important part in France. The law counts twenty-two cases sentenced to death, but the judges usually listen to the jury's recommendations to mercy. The number of executions is gradpally falling off. In the first decade of the July monarchy (1831—40) 301 were officially killed; during the first decade of the Empire (1851-60) 278; during the second (1861-70) 109. In the first decade of the Republic (1871-80) 107, and from 1881 to 1889, sixty-one. The death-penalty has always been common in England, not only for murder, but for rape, theft, adulterations, &c. In the beginning of this century about a hundred persons were hahged every year. Since 1830 half of the executions were for murder. Since 1861, with three exceptions, all executions have been for murder only. In Spain, the law of June 18, 1870, alternates imprisonment for life with the death-penalty. There were 244 executions from 1871 to 1889. The Russian law of May 5, 1866, sets the penalty by death as a punishment for many crimes, called crimes against the State. Murder is not punished by death, but by penal service in the Siberian mines. The net result of these statistics shows that the penalty by death is fast disappearing from the European law and practice.

Referring to the same subject as the Scandinavian writer, the *Journal des Debats* says;—"It is remarkable that the punishment by death has been re-established by the people of the Canton Schaffhausen, by public vote. In 1874 the Swiss Confederation abolished capital punishment. But brutal crimes increased to such an alarming extent that in 1879 this article was again removed from the Constitution. That is to say, the Cantons were thereby given liberty to act for themselves in the matter. Since then capital punishment has been again introduced in Oborwalden, Uri, Appenzell, Valois, Zug, St. Gallen, Luzern, and Schwyz; that is to say in the original Cantons, which are also Catholic. Now Schaffhausen follows suit, and it is very probable that shortly the death-penalty will be declared in effect in every part of Switzerland. No other reason than the increase of atrocious crimes can be found for this."

THE ETHICS OF A DINNER PARTY.

A WRITER in *Good Words* writes "every dinner," says Thackeray, "is good that is good of its kind," and in so far as it differs from its kind, we would add, and approaches the machine-made type, it is, however excellent, less than good. The ideal dinner party, the one constructed on ethical principles, gives due thought to its dinner and due thought to the party, and each depends on each in the Thackerayian definition for any full measure of success in either. Some people seem to give the one and some the other, whilst it is only in combination that an ideal is reached. "Good of its kind" is the secret of success for *menu* and for guest, a generous extension of the ordinary style of living rather than an ambitious innovation on it. To this end the courses should harmonise to the level best of the native service, their sequence unjarred by bought dish or gloved greengrocer, and the guests should be chosen from those whose tastes, tempers, and habits are congenial; zoological temptations, the claim of family and even, within limits, of character, being righteously and rigidly resisted. The family dinner party, to which sisters, cousins, and aunts are bidden, is perhaps the greatest sinner against the ideal; and John Kenyon, we know, carried his fear of it so far as not always to ask husband and wife together to those delightful breakfasts and dinners of his which have become historical. Short of this heroism, however, it may be at least conceded that true hospitality concerns itself for the enjoyment of its guests, and for this purpose it is surely less essential that the close companion of two hours should be a relation of one's host, or an in-every-respect-estimable citizen, or even a distinguished one, than that he or she should be companionable. Pleasure, not philanthropy, is here the immediate duty; entertaining the halt, the maim, and the blind falls into another category, and hence we think that a hasty and superficial judgment which detects snobbishness in a host's elimination of social cripples from his table. "I have known him so long," "She was a friend of my youth," though conclusive as a claim on one's purse or one's patience, and even possibly convincing for country house hospitality, where the burden is at once more diffused and more individual may hardly count as a just plea for dinner invitations where it is, in truth, not the host but the fellow-guests on whom the pre-historic yoke is laid. There are plenty of opportunities in lunches, in little dinners, and in club dinners, at either one of which a good natured notability may be got to assist, for doing a turn to an impossible he or she, but dinner parties are justified of enjoyment rather than of friendship, and that morality it seems to us is the more comprehensive which keeps the two distinct. And the distinction implies no disloyalty to the higher obligation, for friendship—has the word indeed a plural will?—never be so many as to constitute a serious embarrassment of choice whilst the intimacies which lightly pass for friendships were surely never meant to be socially eternal. Such may exist and cease to be from a dozen different causes, all short of deliberate intention, and it is rather a condition of growth than of fashion that makes one's intimacies, like one's clothes, sometimes no longer fit us comfortably or becomingly.

Companionable is undoubtedly the first qualification for dinner guests; the word is sufficiently suggestive, and its dictionary definition of "fit for good fellowship" leaves little to be added to it. Yet even as where all shades harmonise there should still be a prevailing tone of colour about a well-decorated room or a well-dressed woman, so a dinner party should have its dominant note, and the key we would suggest should be set something lower than the very latest developments in modern culture. The Professor at the Breakfast Table, for instance, has earned his welcome, but somehow by dinner time and in the flesh he is apt to prove less delightful, and his finality of phrase to make an uneasy effect of clashing with the deft waiting and the swift change of plates; and as to the female wrangler, she who can write of the author of "Waverley" as "Sir W. Scott," she we venture to think, is altogether too great and good for the particular phase of human nature's daily food which we are considering. People, too, with volumes of views on politics and theology, might perhaps be wisely limited to the society of the modern novel, where a good deal of mutual appreciation would seem to exist, but where some of us who read Miss Austen find them distinctly depressing. Even a little gentle dulness, a capacity for brilliant flashes of silence, might be represented, since it is a safe rule in the making of the finest confectionery, not to forget the dough. And so it comes to this: if one rigidly excludes the property qualification, if one makes the question of "set" a secondary consideration, if one has the courage to mix one's ingredients on the sound and sole principle of "good of its kind," ample choice of bright women and of pleasant men—the women not necessarily all "young," nor the men necessarily all "eligible"—a practically limitless supply of companionable people is open to us in this our London.

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THE MODERN PAGANISM.

MR. C. T. J. HIATT, in the *Eastern and Western Review* writes:—Standing as we are in one of those periods in which the old order changes giving place to new, it is natural that the thought of our time should be disturbed. Innumerable causes have contributed to produce the fever in which we live, but amongst them none is more powerful than the sudden increase of knowledge. We are drunk with new facts, and as the drunkard rises each morning with a new agony of thirst, so are we possessed every day by an insatiable desire for more of that which has already made us ill. The thought of the world has just been shaken to its foundations by the discovery of the origin of life and the process of its development, and now human beings are fretting and fuming at the curtain before the future, seeking to become masters of the mysteries which lie beyond. The Psychical Society is striving to fill the air anew with the ghosts which were laid by the scepticism of the 18th century, and nowadays no theory of the unseen is deemed too fantastic for serious discussion. The foundations upon which man rested with confidence have turned out to be quicksands, and so far from being the architect of his own destiny, he finds himself to an appalling extent the creature of heredity and environment. Believing himself a breakwater, he turns out to be a raft in the midst of a waste of waters. Small wonder, then, that the average among us, who look the new facts fairly in the face, should cower before them; small wonder that only a few bold spirits in our day can sincerely echo the splendid audacity contained in Mr. Henley's lines—

"Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

"It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll,
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul."

But even here, for all its bravery one feels that it is more the note of a proud spirit, strong enough to hiss defiance at the most fearful pageant of ills, than a man's innate assurance that he is indeed lord of his destiny. It is good that such things should be written, they brace one like a wind from the sea on a sickly day in summer. The world will never be too old for fairy tales, never too busy to care for them, and here, assuredly, is an entirely glorious fairy tale.

Our new knowledge is undigested, and it is increasing at such a rate that there is little chance of its being digested. The phrase, "the even tenor of our way," seems no more than a reminiscence of a day long gone by. How should one be calm when each day means a loss of an illusion dear to us, or a shock to our inmost souls? We live in moments of hectic delight followed by long intervals of painful melancholy. Some happy ones escape the spirit of their times, and the sorrows of life are in their eyes only the seasoning of its joys. And yet, if it be asked whether we would exchange for their quiet round of simple emotions the great fascinating mass of our infinitely varied sensations, the young among us at least would not hesitate a moment for their answer. We cannot be satisfied with the mere commonplaces of life; simple domesticity is not enough, we long to make excursions into the abnormal, to probe into the heart of life, to experiment in all that is strange and terrible. The last word on philosophic doubt as poetry was perhaps sung in Tennyson's exquisite cadences; the song of evolution has yet to be sung, but amongst us now who is strong enough to make music of this vast theme? Ibsen, it is true, has made heredity into a great dramatic poem—essentially a poem, notwithstanding that metre and rhyme have been discarded. But, because Ibsen can bear on his shoulders the weight of Atlas, it is futile to ask the ordinary rhymer to do so. Seeking for a subject, he finds that the simple aspects of life have already been reduced into poetry, that the great vital principles of existence are things of infinite difficulty, and so he turns to the bizarre and becomes the laureate of those curious human types and sensations incidental to the development of civilisation, or, as the pessimist would have it, de-civilisation. In the modern phases of sin he finds much of his subject-matter, and of these modern phases he expresses the alluring no less than the bitter. Above all, however, he is melancholy, as we see by merely looking at some of Paul Verlaine's titles—"Melancholia," "Paysages Tristes." Even his hapiness is tinged with sadness; his very erotics are sad erotics. Poe, Boudelaire, Verlaine, the same spirit breathes through them all. They and their followers are amateurs of the modern-grotesque and the saturnine. While it is usual for the uninformed to look at these new decadents as something merely fantastic—as a literary accident having no relation to the time—the true view of them would seem to be that they are the natural expression of the spirit of the moment in verse. However antique their subjects, their poems are entirely modern, and one might as well have asked Roger Bacon to write a treatise on the phonograph as Chaucer to produce a poem in the spirit of the modern decadents.

New discoveries have led some of our thinkers to seek a new standpoint from which to look at life. As is generally the case in matters of this kind, the result of the search has been the resurrection of something quite old. This time, we are given a modern adaptation of paganism; not paganism in the theological sense, but merely as a starting point from which to arrange one's rules of conduct. There is a danger in the very word, for while evolution teaches that man is nothing if not an animal, it abhors profligacy, and foretells in no wavering tone the horrid harvest that shall be the portion of him who sows naught but wild oats. But, if this new paganism avoids excesses, and merely insists on the necessity to human beings of beauty and joy, if indeed it is Epicurianism in the sense in which the beautiful and gentle Epicurius himself understood it, then is it not a nobler thing than the sad and dour Puritanism which seeks to express from life its none too numerous joys? There never was yet a philosophy of life or a religion from which some great truth could not be gleaned if the philosophy and religion had ever any serious hold on the human race, and the time has surely come when we may give up the belief that all truth and beauty lies in our own little system. This kiud of narrowness is one of the worst forms of stupidity. It is time in religion and ethics to cry out with George Meredith—

"More brain, O Lord, more brain! Or we shall mar
Utterly this fair garden we might win."

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

THE Americans are evidently considerably agitated as to who really did discover that country. There can be no question that the discovery of Columbus led to the occupation of that Western Hemisphere by the Caucasian race, but there are those who question whether Columbus was the first European who set foot on the Continent of North America. While great honour is due to Columbus for his persistent effort to find a Western passage to the East Indies or "Far Cathay," it is well for Americans to remember that there are strong probabilities of earlier discoveries. Near Cambridge, Massachusetts, opposite the cemetery where rests the remains of the lamented poet, James Russell Lowell, is a granite slab enclosed by an iron railing bearing this inscription:—"On this spot, in the year 1,000, Leif Erikson built his house in Vineland." "Encyclopedia Britanica" gives credence to the fact that Norsemen settled in Rhode Island prior to Columbus, and the author of "Appleton's Encyclopedia" admits that probabilities are strongly in favour of the claims that Leif Erikson, who sailed from Norway, was the first to discover Massachusetts. There are more recent discoveries, however, that are extremely important, and affect the entire English-speaking race, but more especially England. Mr. J. Robinson, risiding at "Westfield" House, Knowl, Mirfield, Yorks, writes:—"I consider Warner's Safe Cure a wonderful discovery, and have pleasure in testifying as to the good which I have received from its use. Having suffered for many years from chronic lumbago, frequent bilious attacks, as a result of a sluggish liver, causing bilious headeaches, giddiness, fickle appetite, bile in the stomach, and extreme enervation, and after having tried, without relief, a great many medicines as well as following doctors' advice, I heard of the discovery of Warner's Safe Cure and Pills (obtainable of all chemists and dealers at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle), and decided to give them a fair trial, and am pleased to inform you that, as a result I am cured, and can heartily recommend them to those who suffer in a similar manner, feeling sure they will not regret it.

ONE improvement brings another. The construction of the Jaffa-Jerusalem line, which enables Mr. Cooks' tourist to get to Jerusalem from their port of disembarkation in the Holy Land almost as quickly as we get from Southampton to London, is declared to have rendered the construction of a new harbour at Jaffa a necessity, and negotiations are already going on for a concession from the Turkish Government. The improvement is greatly needed. Scarcely a winter passes without some serious casualty to shipping here; and last November nineteen persons were drowned while trying to land from one of the mail steamers during rough weather. Last year 733 vessels entered the present wretchedly inadequate harbour showing, as against the previous year, an increase of 37 vessels and 39,191 tons. Of these 350 were sailing and 380 steam vessels.

IVAN THE TERRIBLE AND SIR JEROME BOWES.

IN *Macmillan's Magazine* there is an interesting article on "Our First Ambassadors to Russia." Of these Sir Jerome Bowes's career in Russia was perhaps the most remarkable:—

Ivan the Terrible despatched an ambassador to ask for the hand of Lady Mary Hastings, sister of the Earl of Huntingdon and cousin of the Queen, provided he found her sufficiently pretty and plump. For a time the town could talk of nothing else. Although the lady had recovered but recently from the small-pox the ambassador on his introduction professed himself dazzled with her beauty, and her friends began playfully to call her Empress of Muscovy. But difficulties arose. To the offer of marriage was attached a new proposal of alliance; and when the lady understood Ivan's character, and that he was then enjoying the society of his sixth wife, she took alarm, and, in spite of the ambassador's assurance that the existing wife was an obstacle of no moment, the Queen was easily persuaded, at the entreaties of the lady's relations, to allow her to refuse on various plausible excuses the brilliant but formidable match. It was now of course necessary to send to Ivan an ambassador to explain the difficulties that stood in the way of what he asked; but naturally enough nobody quite liked the task. It was first offered to a son of the Earl of Bedford, but Ivan's ferocity was now so well known that he prudently declined the honour. It was however accepted eventually by Sir Jerome Bowes, the most picturesque figure in all the story, a hot-headed hard-riding Border knight of grim humour, rough tongue, and ready rapier, whose stoutness of heart and pride of race would have carried him lightly before the devil himself. But, beyond a fine presence, these were his only qualifications for a piece of diplomacy in which the intrinsic difficulties were likely to be rendered insuperable by the action of the anti-English party that now surrounded the Czar. These men, who had been gained over by Hanse and other traders, were careful to arrange that Bowes should be conducted up the country by officers opposed to his mission. Constant quarrels marked his journey to Moscow, and outside the city a scene took place such as the international vanities of that time too often aroused. Four gentlemen of high rank, attended by two hundred horse, rode out to welcome him with a civility from the Czar, which after a distant salutation they desired him to receive dismounted. Bowes bluntly refused, and a long parley ensued as to what was to be done. Eventually it was agreed that both parties should dismount at the same time, and even then, says Bowes, "There was a great niceness whose foot should not be first on the ground." In this spirit Bowes continued to act. A stalwart jealousy for his own and his mistress's honour was the high line he chose to take; and so far from bending like others to the bullying of the Czar, he handsomely played the bully himself. Nothing he could construe as a slight was suffered to pass. He was for ever resenting something. He found the horse of the officer sent to conduct him to his official reception better than the one provided for himself, and he insisted on walking. He made a point of presenting the Queen's letters with his hat on, and his only answer to the brutal threat it drew from the Czar was to cook it defiantly and vow his mistress uncovered for no prince on earth. To some suggestion reflecting on the Queen's conduct and dignity his argument in reply was to fling down his gauntlet on the floor of the council-chamber and challenge any man in Russia to fight him for his mistress's honour. Things culminated at last in a violent personal altercation with the Czar himself. Irritated apparently past bearing by the Queen's continued coldness and the pretensions of her envoy, Ivan flew into one of his passions and told Bowes roundly that he did not consider Elizabeth his equal. Sir Jerome's Border blood was up in a moment, and, regardless of the consequences, he swore the Queen his mistress was the equal of any prince in Christendom however great he might think himself, and a princess well able to make the Czar of Muscovy, or any other who offended her, smart of his malice. "Yes!" cried Ivan derisively. "How sayest thou of the French King and the Spanish?" "Marry," was the stout, if ungrammatical, reply, I hold the Queen, my mistress, as great as any of them both." "Then what sayest thou," the Czar went on, "to the Emperor of Germany?" "Sir," is the greatness of the Queen my mistress," retorted the ambassador, triumphantly, "that the King, her father, not long since in his wars with France had the Emperor in his pay." More furious than ever Ivan could find no better repartee than to swear that, were Bowes not an ambassador, he would throw him out of doors, and Bowes, undaunted, bade him do as he liked, but warned his ferocious antagonist to beware his mistress's vengeance. Dominated as it would seem, like the cowardly bully he was, by the unflinching courage of the Englishman, Ivan in a sudden change of mood bade him shortly to be gone, and Bowes, with a haughty salute, went off with all the honours of the field.

The extraordinary and well-earned result of the scene was a complete triumph for Bowes. No sooner had he left the room than Ivan broke out in praise of a man so jealous of his mistress's honour, protesting that he wished he had such a servant. "Which whoreson of you all," he is said to hade cried to his confounded Ministers, "would have dared so much for me?" A secretary was at once sent round to the ambassador's lodging with an ample apology, and the fullest protestations of the Czar's love for Elizabeth and favour towards her devoted servant. Next day the Prime Minister came in person to inquire into his complaints of the conduct of the anti-English party, with the result that Shalkan the Chancellor, its exalted leader, was soundly flogged. Thenceforth Sir Jerome's difficulties disappeared, and his enemies had to confine themselves to indirect operations. To this end, as it would seem, he was induced one day to display his horsemanship in taming an intractably vicious stallion; but so far from breaking his neck, as was intended, he sat it till under the severity of his handling it dropped dead beneath him. Such a feat was brutal enough to complete his conquest of the Czar, who as the chronicler says, honoured and loved such a daring fellow and a mad blade to boot. Ivan was, in fact, entirely infatuated, and not only accepted the offer of mediation which Elizabeth was tendering instead of an alliance, but announced his intention of sending to London a more splendid embassy than ever, and vowed that, if the Queen would not send him back one of her kinswomen to wife, he would come in person with all his treasure and marry one of them there. Every suit, however hopeless, which Bowes presented was granted; a commercial treaty was drafted by which none but Englishmen were permitted to trade into Russia, and the entire foreign commerce of the country was thus placed in their hands. We seem almost to have been on the brink of another India in Muscovy, when suddenly all was changed, and the great empire was giving thanks that Ivan the Terrible was dead.

MEN AND WOMEN AS SOCIAL BEINGS.

OPEN COURT (Chicago) writes to a contemporary:—It is a humiliating fact that no sooner do two persons of opposite sex begin to "show interest" in each other and find mutual profit and delight in each other's society, than a thousand fiying shafts of criticism and innuendo proceed to darken the air about them, poison the pure springs of intellectual joy and fellowship, and compel them to abandon all the inspiring influences of their intercourse, or submit it to what Carlyle would call "the terrible test of wedlock." Nor does it much matter how high or honourable the position and character of the friends in the case may be; so long as they are unmarried and dare to seek each other's society, the social world will be in threatening ebullition over them. And now, what occasions such a state of things among beings that were supposed to be made but "little lower than the angels"? Simply the sad fact that an unnatural form of society and education has come to regard boys and girls, men and women, as little more than surcharged batteries of love and matrimony, that are sure to flash sparks in some direction, right or wrong, if brought into any possible connection with each other. What makes the little twelve-year-old in short dresses and pinafores blush and look conscious when Tom offers to open the gate for her or help her over the brook? Don't say "It's nature." It is not nature." It's the French governess or the silly schoolmate, who tells her that she's "Tom's girl," or even the anxious mamma, who warns her that she is "too big to play with the boys now." Let nature alone for guarding a girl's play with a boy, and she can brighten his campus or share his work desk for ever if need be, without a passing danger to any of the fine trusts committed to her or him. Left to herself she would never force or violate the fixed and orderly voices of her soul, and if, perchance, some special Tom should waken a new consciousness in her heart she'd know how to guard that too, be sure, and all the better because she had not been led to look for or imagine it in every boy who glanced at her. The education, indeed, which leaves her thoughts entirely free from any concern about a boy, as a being to be either sought or shunned, is the one that saves her; and the unperverted mind that enables her to receive all the unfolding lessons of life as mighty truths or gracious laws in the eternal scheme of being, is one that can bring all needed knowledge into safe and orderly relation to her.

It is the half-truth, hissed into her ear by some coarse schoolmate, or mistaken guardian, perhaps, that poisons the spring and turns all the fair currents of her life awry. Nature itself is ever finer than any outside touch that can be put upon it. But strange to say, good and wise men have so long ignored this simple fact and taken the opposite condition for granted, that they have largely induced the thing they deprecated. They have founded their schools and creeds upon the extraordinary principle that God has actually created a race of beings so bad that the two grand divisions of it must, to a large extent, be segregated from each other, warned against each other, steeped early in a thousand petty suspicions of evil, treachery, danger and disaster attending the intercourse with each other, till, to reward their pains, men and women have widely achieved the thing expected of them, so that now all parties are more less afraid of each other. The consciousness of sex hangs like a nightmare over all their approaches to one another. The suspicion of coquetry or courtship, or the fear of such suspicion, undermines every interchange of kindness or sympathy and a radical want of confidence in each other's motives, sincerity, and trustworthiness kills all power of mutual helpfulness, and keeps the whole body of society in a continual ferment. And yet, years ago, the historian Lloyd told mandkind that the civilising, stimulating, and sustaining influence which comes from friendly and sympathetic intercourse between the sexes is one of the fundamental needs of humanity. Many a man, he declares, can scarcely do his best work or fulfil his mission in the world without it. Many a woman is unconscious of half her powers till the keen attrition of some masculine mind reveals them to her. Now they are blest, of course, who find this stimulus and companionship in married life, but just why they are "doomed who don't," or forced to forego all such uplifting influences in their earthly pilgrimage, is not so easy to determine. The grand touchstone which the present generation is to apply to the whole matter is the system of co-education.

SOME MODERN MALAPROPS.

CHILDREN'S blunders writes the *Globe*, are some tmes disconcerting; witness the speeches of the delightfully real little girl in Miss Broughton latest-novel, and of that other ambitious child who, led away by a passion for the polysyllabic adverb, told his next neighbour at lunch that his grand mother drank whisky and water "abundantly instead of "habitually." Pyretic Saline, Pomade Divine, and Goldbeaters's Skin are stumbling blocks to nurses and children ailke; and after all, "Piratical Slime," "Tomato Bean," and "Cold Peter's skin "do just as well when you know they are synonymous for the aforesaid remedies; though there certainly is something rather horrible about "Cold Peter's skin." People who, through a vainglorious wish to exhibit their knowledge, misappropriate technical expressions, are fair game. It is perfectly legitimate to lure them into small places whence they will emerge with drooping crests; and upon folks whose "foible is omniscience," such an adventure may have a salutary effect. If judiciously questioned, they will assure you that they have read George Eliot's "Norman Neruda" (instead of "Daniel Deronda") and hold forth learnedly upon "enteric" Buddhism; while, in matters connected with medicine, their knowledge is as surprising as it is gruesome. With some people an incapacity for retaining proper names is the cause of endless malaprops; and though often attributable to a faulty ear, this failing is most frequently found among really illiterate persons who can neither write nor read the word they garble; whose eye, in fact, is quite untrained. They put down their difficulty in pronouncing foreign or uncommon words to the inactivity of their tongues, but it is a question whether this is being quite just to their unruly member. At any rate, they content themselves with the nearest approach to a correct pronunciation of which their lights admit, falling back upon the word in their vocabulary most resembling the hard new one, Cairo turns into "Carlow "under this system; Constantine is "Concertina," Angelo "Angelina," and Japanese "Jackanapes;" neuralgia becomes "reality," and boudoir "boot room."

Gardeners are almost more daring than cooks in handling long words. This comes, no doubt, of their dangerous familiarity with the Latin names of plants. Not long ago in a malaprop competition there appeared the following excellent specimen racy of kitchen-garden soil: "I'll profligate a dozen or two more plants, and then I'll libel them." A combination coachman-gardener is reported to have on occasion to common in nomenclature runs the risk of being burlesqued by unskilled tongues. The "nurse" who called her charges Miss "Burial" and Miss Jones must have made their mother wish she had never christened them Beryl and Joan. As Betsy and Jane they would have come off all right. Horses, too, with fine names get strangely miscalled in the stable. One paid tribute by their armaster as Rustem and Sohrab degenerated first into Rusty and Soreback, and fell ultimately into the commonplace as "the little horse and the Docthor." There is generally somebody—a lady as a rule—in each district on whom its finest malaprops are farthered, sometimes quite unfairly. It is she who is reported to have made that speech about the glories of her father's house, up to the door of which there ran a "revenue of popular trees;" she who asked her daughter to play that litttle "malady" she had learnt at the "cemetery;" and she again who pronounced Mr. Brown as "proud as Luther."

TE KOOTI'S ESCAPE.

IN an interesting article in the "Fortnightly Review" on "The Chatham Islands and their Story," by Mr. Henry O. Forbes, there is a spirited account of the escape of Te Kooti and the banished Maoris to North Island, an incident which led to the Maori war:—Te Kooti and his friends lost no time in embarking on the "Rifleman," which they had seized, and whose mate and crew were impressed to steer them for a designated port in New Zealand. Before the vessel had got well clear of the coast they encountered a heavy adverse gale. In their jeopardy and terror of failing in their escape, they cast lots who should be sacrificed to the spirits of the ocean. The lot fell on a near relative of Te Kooti, and as it was not a time to respect persons, the order was given to throw him overboard, and he was accordingly cast into the sea and perished. There is little doubt that the favourable wind which soon after sprang up was credited to the offering they had made. The news of the arrival of the rebels on the coast of the north island of New Zealand soon reached the Government, but the parties of troops sent out against them were unfortunately too small, and a few successful resistances of re-capture by Te Kooti, who had, it is said, really intended to retire quietly to the west coast, encouraged him to break into open hostilities, in which he was quickly joined by large numbers of his former companions-in-arms. This was the commencement of the second Maori rebellion which cost the colony £4,000,000 sterling to reduce. Te Kooti and his half-caste lieutenant, Baker, terrorised a great part of the North Island, moving from place to place, committing frightful enormities wherever they appeared, and were pursued by the Queen's troops at a great disadvantage through the forest-clad and river-intersected country. The history of the conflict is well known; but I may follow Baker's fortunes to their close. Having raised a picked company of English-hating Maoris, he attired himself and them in the Queen's uniform, a cunning disguise, in which he succeeded in approaching undiscovered close up to and in decimating more than one party of Government troops. The following is one of his many daring atrocities. Having learned that a party of Maori women, friendly to us, were to rendezvous with food for one of our native companies at a "whare" in the forest, he repaired thither with a couple of companions to receive them, dressed as an English officer. And when these poor women, without a suspicion of the deception,carried their burdens into the "whare" he closed the door upon them. One woman at a time was passed out to his companions and swiftly murdered with the children that some of them carried. When the ghastly deed was completed, the dead bodies of the women, each with her child and the food she had brought, laid on her breast, were piled by the side of the door, on which he inscribed "Food for the brave Arawas on their return." A few days later Captain M—himself was hailed by Baker under the name of one of the English officers known to be out after the rebels, M——, somewhat suspicious of the spokesman's identity, yet seeing that both officer and men were in the Queen's uniform, and that he had been hailed by name in perfect English, decided to advance to an interview. Before setting out, however, he gave orders that his movements should be closely watched, and if they saw him put his hand on his revolver, or drop suddenly to the ground, they were to fire straight on the party regardless of himself. On approaching within a short distance of each other Captain M.—recognised in

PURE PERSONALITIES.

SIR HENRY HAWKINS, was the real hero of the evening, says "Truth," of the recent high jinks at the Temple. That venerable Judge is a greater favourite with the lawyers than with other sections of the predatory class, and when the Prince of Wales recalled the fact that the evening was the Jubilee of his call to the Bar there was a great outburst of enthusiasm. Lieut. Dan Godfrey was equal to the occasion. Without regard to the programme, his band struck up "'Ow d'ye fancy 'Awkins for your other name?" and the whole Junior Bar and students sang the chorus with an energy which delighted the object of the demonstration, and quite overthrew the dignity of the Benchers, Royal and Judicial.

Mr. Arthur James Balfour's love of music rivals his affection for golf. He is never so happy as when spending a week at Bayreuth with Wagner.

The German Emperor prides himself on being a good whip, and proved it by driving the other day a four-in-hand coach from Berlin to Potsdam in an hour and five minutes.

Signor Buonamici, who recently was summoned to play before the Queen at Florence, is regarded as the best pianist of Italy. He is a pupil of Bulow and Liszt.

The Empress of Japan is an adept performer on the koto, a kind of large zither. It is an instrument which is much played and very popular in Japan.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling was once offered £300 to write an article descriptive of his impressions of the Melbourne Cup, the great racing festival of the Southern hemisphere, but he refused.

Emile Zola writes extremely slowly; his pen literally crawls over the paper, and it is difficult to believe what an enormous amount of work he gets through in a year.

Madame Navarro, once known and admired as the celebrated actress, Mary Anderson, is engaged writing her reminiscences, including recollections of the stage in America and here.

Pacha, who now exercises great powers in Egypt, is a Hebrew by descent and religion. He is a man of enormous energy and will power, and has little fear of the young Khedive. He has many enemies, however, at Court.

The phonograph is being put to an excellent use by the Queen of Italy, who, while she often improvises charming little melodies, is unable afterward to repeat them. A phonograph is, therefore, placed on the piano when she plays, and in this way her impromptus are saved from oblivion.

M. Paderewski, has taken the hint from a popular comic song, and had his hair cut.

A good story is told of the Rev. Josiah Bateman, rector of Southchurch, near Southend, who has just died in his 91st year. He was a strong supporter of the Low Church party, and, much to his own displeasure, had a son, also beneficed, who favored Ritualistic practices. The son often asked his father to occupy his pulpit, but the father for a long time refused. Eventually the latter acceded to the wishes of his son, ascended the pulpit, and announced as his text, "Lord have mercy on my son; for he is lunatick." (St. Matthew, xvii., 15.) On this was based a vigorous attack on his son's Ritualistic practices, whose feelings it is kinder to imagine than to describe.

The Duke of York, who formally opened the Exhibition at Earl's-court, is as yet unaccustomed to public speaking, but although he seemed nervous in reading his short speech recently he has a very pleasing address, and there is in his pronunciation no trace of the German accent which is so marked in the Prince of Wales and his generation of the Royal Family. The Duke of Edinburgh has never acquired what may be called a good public manner and shifts about uneasily to this day in much the same way as he did recently, the young Prince who has succeeded his uncle in the role of "Our Sailor Prince," The Marquess of Salisbury, who received the Royal Duke not long since, may be excused for seeming somewhat uncomfortable, for he had been kept an unconscionable time waiting, in consequence of the hour for the ceremony having been postponed at the last moment to suit the convenience of the Duke.

Sir William Jervois recently arrrived in England from South Australia, where he was laid up for some time through a severe fall from a horse. Sir William was formerly Governor of South Australia, and much anxiety was shown by his many friends in the Colony over his serious accident. Sir William is now 72 years of age, and he has seen much service. He joined the Royal Engineers in 1839, and served on the Cape Colony frontier from 1841 to 1843. He was engaged against the Boers in 1842, and in the Kaffir Campaign of 1846-47. In 1875 he was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements. Two years later he was transferred to Adelaide, and after remaining there for five years, he was appointed Governor of New Zealand.

Prince George of Waldeck-Pyrmont, father of the Duchess of Albany, who died last month at Marienbad, was a good specimen of the monarch retired from business. His tiny State was about half as large as Warwickshire, and his subjects were about as numerous as the inhabitants of Reading. He was far-sighted enough to see that the future of Germany lay with Prussia, and as far back as thirty years ago he concluded a military convention with her. Since the struggle for supremacy between Prussia and Austria, all but formal functions of government have been discharged by Prussia.

The Marchioness of Salisbury and the Duchess of Devonshire are arranging a present to be given by ladies who are personal friends of Princess May of Teck on the occasion of her wedding. This practically means a married ladies' present, for there is already a girls' present which is being arranged by Lady Eva Greville, Miss Giana Tufnell, and Lady Gertrude Molyneux. The gift is to take the form of a fine tiara or riviere of diamonds of a size and value which shall be worthy of England's future Queen. Among the other subscribers to the present are the Duchess of Buccleugh, Countess Cadogan, the Countess of Sefton, the Countess of Lucan, the Dowager Countess of Dudley, Lady Alington, Lady Wimborne, Lady Iveagh, Lady Hastings, and many others. It is estimated that the list will eventually include several hundred ladies of the first circle in England, many of whom will give valuable presents individually as well.

"Do novelists make money?" is a question which Mr. Grant Allen has answered to his own satisfaction. His first book, "Physiological Æsthetics," was published at a loss, and his scientific work on "The Colour Sense," which took him eighteen months to prepare, only brought him an average of £3 per annum for ten years. Fiction pays him ever so much better.

When Her Majesty makes a journey by rail, she pays the companies at the rate of 7s. 6d. per mile for herself, besides first-class fare for everyone else travelling in the Royal train. The journey involves a temporary stoppage of traffic on the line, and perhaps a good deal of delay in goods traffic, but, reckoning the companies loss on this account, Her Majesty is certainly by no means an unprofitable passenger.

Among the Queen's chief enjoyments at Osborne is the sea bathing, which is arranged for the Royal Family in a peculiarly safe and convenient manner. Passengers by the steamers between Portsmouth and Southampton seldom fail to notice an abnormally large barge moored at the end of the jetty which protrudes into the Solent from the private grounds at Osborne. This remarkable vessel is so arranged that when desired the water rushes into it and forms a spacious bath, which is as comfortable as it is safe.

Says the "St. James's Gazette":—The late Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, belonged to the school of grand dames who finished their education at an epoch when it was bad form to know how to spell. On one occasion, not many years ago, certain peeresses and ladies of fashion resolved to present an address of congratulation to a royal Princess on the celebration of her silver wedding. "Lady A." was deputed to draw up the document. When it came to be read over, however, by a marchioness well known in political society, the latter declared that it contained throughout bad grammer and worse spelling. She therefore refused to sign it.

The same journal is also accountable for a good story of the members of the Colonial Defence Corps who have taken part in the opening of the Imperial Institute. It was not till Tuesday morning before the opening that the Queen's desire to inspect them was made known to them. There was much hurrying and scurrying to get the men together by 10 o'clock next morning. It was discovered that the Canadians had gone in a body to a London music-hall whither they were duly followed up; while the Victorians were all at Hounslow Barracks.

Worse still, the latter had, it appeared, sent their picturesque wide-brimmed hats to a hatter's to be "blocked" and renovated for Wednesday's ceremony. General, Sir Andrew Clarke, acting Agent-General, who had charge of the Australians, however, telephoned early on one morning to an outfitter at Woolwich and procured a supply of new hats of the right pattern. These were received and clapped on the Australians' heads at the last moment. The Victorians by the way are not cavalrymen; they are "mounted infantry," the local corps numbering about 800 men, all "up to sample" of those present in London.

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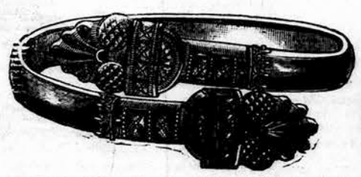
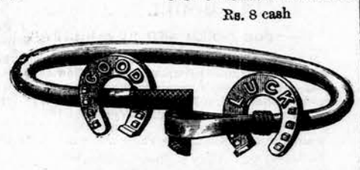


3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch Rs. 8 cash

637 G. Silver Bangles. Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 cash.



3638 G. Silver "Good Luck" Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

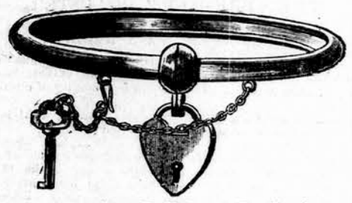
3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.

3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.

3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

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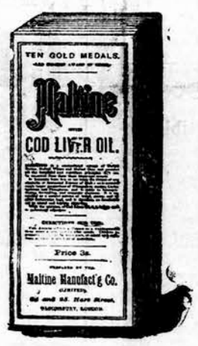
Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

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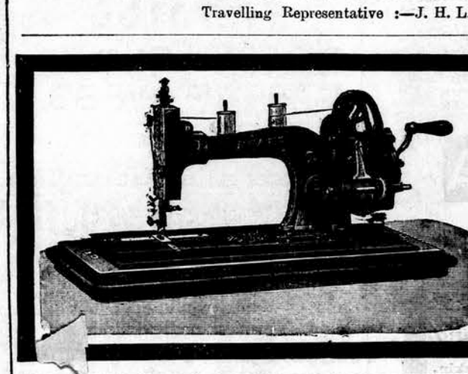

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Margarine Mixture.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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Improved Patent Consolidated

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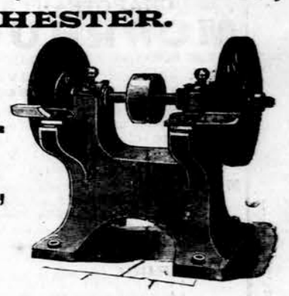

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The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.

Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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for
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CONSTIPATION
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

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Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
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« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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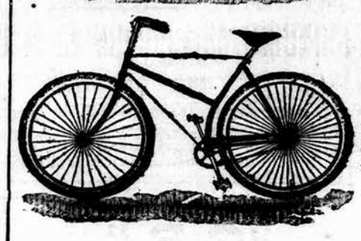

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Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
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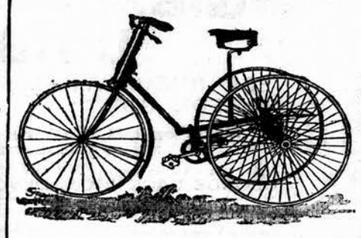
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona..... Rs. 335 cash



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"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

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